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SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I.	CHINA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
II.	EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
III.	SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
IV.	EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged
V.	NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: Middle East & South Asia Review Inter-Arab Affairs Islamic Affairs Palestinian Affairs OPEC Affairs South Asian Regional Affairs Arab Africa Algeria Chad Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara Arabian Peninsula Bahrain Kuwait Oman PDRY Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria South Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh India Iran Maldives Nepal & Bhutan Pakistan Sri Lanka
VI.	LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged

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DELEGATES ADDRESS CSCE MEETINGS IN VIENNA

GDR Delegate

AU031747 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Apr 87 p 5

[Text] Vienna (ADN) -- All delegations to the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting should decide now to begin the editing work leading to the preparation of a final document. This was stated by the head of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Peter Steglich, to the representatives of the 35 states participating in the CSCE at a plenary session on Tuesday [31 March].

In this connection he referred to the Moscow statement of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers published last week, in which they advocated the deepening and further development of the entire European process and the successful conclusion of the Vienna meeting.

On the basis of the issues concerning international cultural cooperation, discussed at the Vienna follow-up meeting, the GDR representative stated that also with regard to this topic sufficient material is available for drawing up a final document. The GDR attributes greatest importance to cultural cooperation as the mediator and promotor of peaceful coexistence between the states and peoples.

Polish Delegates

LD030858 Warsaw PAP in English 0010 GMT 3 Apr 87

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, April 2 -- Addressing the working group of the Vienna '86 CSCE meeting concerned with the mechanism of the continuation of the multi-pronged process begun in Helsinki, Poland's representative Piotr Switalski stated that the large portion of forwarded proposals, conferences and meetings of experts undoubtedly showed the will of the meeting's participants to contribute to the development of the CSCE process and to strengthen its continuity.

He thanked those delegations which positively referred to the project of convening a symposium on European cultural heritage in Krakow. Poland on her behalf has lent her support to the proposals of holding several multi-pronged meetings, among them: the Moscow conference on broadly understood humanitarian issues, an economic forum in Prague and a scientific forum in Erice, Italy.

Poland's delegate also briefed the meeting on the initiative of the PUWP floor group at the Sejm (parliament) and the SPD floor group at the Bundestag (the FRG) to convene an European council for the construction of confidence.

Addressing the group tackling issues of humanitarian cooperation, contacts between people, information, culture and education, Poland's Tadeusz Bieganski stressed the convergence of the proposals of Austria and Spain and socialist countries on the exchange of TV programmes about culture. The situation is similar as concerns some postulates forwarded by France concerning cultural exchange and especially in the field of the promotion along with an analogous proposal of Finland and Hungary which Poland also joined.

SFRY Delegate

LD022222 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Vienna, April 2 (TANJUG) -- Head of the Yugoslav delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Ambassador Ignac Golob assessed that among some 130 proposals for the conference's final act, there are few relating to security and disarmament.

On the other hand, Golob stressed that the proposals on economic cooperation and humanitarian questions were very good and significant.

In an interview to the Vienna-published FOKUS which regularly features the views of the 35 CSCE countries' representatives, Golob said that the course of the conference to date was good. But he noted that full advantage was not being taken of the international climate created by the Stockholm Conference on Security- and Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and the Reykjavik summit.

Golob considers that there are good prospects for the adoption of proposals to convene a European forum on trade, industry, finance and technology. This, together with overall European efforts for strengthening confidence measures in the field of disarmament, would lead to progress and settlement of human rights issues, he said.

The activity of the group of neutral and nonaligned countries is aimed at reviewing key questions of disarmament, economic cooperation and information, Golob said. In the CSCE resumption, the neutral and nonaligned countries group will work very seriously towards a decision on the continuation of the Stockholm conference and for negotiations on conventional arms in Europe to the held within the framework of the CSCE, the head of the Yugoslav delegation said.

LEADERS GREET POLISH COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU071819 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent the following telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council, and to Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as the entire Bulgarian people, and, on our own behalf, we convey to you, the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, and the PPR Council of Ministers, and to the fraternal Polish people the most sincere congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic.

In signing this treaty our two states expressed their unshakable will to intensify the traditions of friendship and cooperation, to expand and perfect their relations on the basis of socialist internationalism, for the sake of the vital interests of both the Bulgarian and Polish peoples, and for their successful development along the path of socialism.

Today we are pointing out with satisfaction that the years that have elapsed since the signing of the treaty were exceptionally fruitful, and Bulgarian-Polish relations were raised to a new quality level, they encompass all spheres of our socialist society. Under the leadership of the BCP and of the PZPR, the cooperation between our two countries in the political, economic, scientific-technical, social, and cultural spheres is constantly developing. This is in the interest of our two countries and peoples as well as in the interest of our socialist community. We are gratified by the fact that together with the other fraternal countries, which are members of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PPR make their active contribution to the further development and intensification of socialist economic integration and to the struggle for the prevention of nuclear disaster, for the preservation of peace throughout the world.

We are deeply convinced that in the spirit of the treaty signed between our two countries, and in conformity with the demands of our present era of drastic change in the development of socialism, the comprehensive mutual relations between our two countries will continue to be intensified and consolidated for the sake of our common ideals and goals.

We wish you, with all our hearts, dear comrades, great successes in the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 10th PZPR congress for the further socialist progress of the PPR.

PARIS PAPER INTERVIEWS DISSIDENT ON HUMAN RIGHTS

PM061150 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 2 Apr 87 p 18

[Telephone interview with Bulgarian dissident Eduard Genov by Georges Dupoy -- date not given, first six paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] There was recently a fierce altercation between American and Bulgarian delegates at the Vienna conference on the observance of the Helsinki accords.

U.S. representative Sam Wise had just brandished a petition signed by six Bulgarian nationals exposing human rights violations and the lack of basic freedoms in their country.

The doucment stated in particular: "Until every individual in Europe can express his thoughts, opinions, and convictions verbally or in writing in complete freedom and without fearing repression, the process started in Helsinki cannot justify the hopes and confidence placed in it. We are convinced that, in the absence of the most fundamental rights and freedoms, there cannot be and will not be any real peace or security." The appeal was signed by Grigor Simov, Tseko Tsekov, Eduard Genov, Iliya Minev, Stefan Savovski, and Bozhidar Statev. All these men have served prison sentences for political reasons and one of them -- Iliya Minev, a 75-year old chemical engineer -- has spent 37 years in detention. He receives no retirement or other pension. The Sofia representative was furious and obviously denied the allegations made by his fellow nationals and added that Grigor Simov, a 40-year old worker, is physically unbalanced [as published].

This affair is a new departure: In fact it is the first time at an international conference that a Western diplomat has used the evidence of a Bulgarian citizen against the Sofia government.

And what was likely to happen did happen: The six people who signed the appeal were arrested. Five of them were released shortly afterwards, but Grigor Simov was still in prison just a few days ago.

We telephoned 41-year old mason Eduard Genov, one of the signatories of the appeal, and asked him about the circumstances surrounding this affair and its local repercussions.

LE QUOTIDIEN: What prompted you to write your appeal and send it to the Vienna conference?

Eduard Genov: I think that the main reason is the general political situation in Bulgaria at present and, on a more personal level, the repression which the Durzhavna Sigournost [State Security Committee] has been using against us relentlessly for years.

LE QUOTIDIEN: Do you think that other people who did not sign the appeal share your positions?

Eduard Genov: Yes, undoubtedly, and that was a decisive factor for us.

LE QUOTIDIEN: How did the authorities react to your initiative?

Eduard Genov: We were arrested and held for quite a long time, we were questioned and an attempt was made to frighten and discourage us. We were then released, aside from Grigor Simov, who is still being held.

LE QUOTIDIEN: What results do you expect your action to have? Do you have any objectives?

Eduard Genov: We hope that the question of respect for human rights in Bulgaria will at least be raised although it will, of course, not be solved; we want there to be an initial step in the right direction.

LE QUOTIDIEN: Is the Bulgarian population informed of the reforms which Mikhail Gorbachev has initiated in the USSR?

Eduard Genov: I think so. Our press is taking up the subjects discussed by the Soviet press, although it is toning them down.

LE QUOTIDIEN: Have you been informed that a number of political prisoners have been released? Is there any such trend in Bulgaria?

Eduard Genov: There was a small item in RABOTNICHESKO DELO (BCP organ). It seems that around 100 people have been released there, but I can see no such trend here.... Although I must admit that we have not been put on trial this time and this may reflect such a trend.

LE QUOTIDIEN: What do you think the West can do to help you?

Eduard Genov: We think that the most urgent thing is to be able to set up an effective system to monitor our government's implementation of the pledges it has made at various international meetings and conferences.

BRIEFS

SOFIA MEETING ON LABOR — The provisions of the Decree of the Council of Ministers and the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions on Further Improving Management of Movement of Labor Resources and Stabilizing the Labor Collectives create conditions for consistently and effectively reducing and limiting the mechanical growth of the population in Sofia. At the joint meeting held [mechanichno] in the capital yesterday, the Bureau of the Sofia City BCP Committee, the Committee for Labor and Social Affairs, and the Executive Committee of the Sofia City People's Council adopted measures to implement this document. The session, in which Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Social Council, took part, reviewed the preparations of Sofia enterprises to change over to two and three work shifts. The results of the certification review of job positions in Sofia carried out last year were also discussed. [Text] [Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 12 Mar 87 p 1 AU]

PRESS CENTER SET UP FOR GORBACHEV VISIT

Visit '2nd Half of This Week'

AU071209 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Apr 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Great Interest in Mikhail Gorbachev's Visit to the CSSR; Press Center Opened for Journalists in Prague"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- A press center started operations in Prague's Intercontinental Hotel on 5 April; it was set up on the occasion of the approaching official friendly visit by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to Czechoslovakia, which will take place at the CPCZ Central Committee's invitation.

At the beginning of his first meeting with Czechoslovak and foreign journalists, Roman Narozny, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, stressed that the visit of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary will be an extremely significant event in the further development of relations and all-round cooperation between the two fraternal countries and a striking contribution to the further consolidation of friendship and alliance of the Czechoslovak and Soviet people. At the same time he announced that -- according to a mutual agreement of both sides -- Mikhail Gorbachev's official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia will take place in the second half of this week [tohto tyzdna].

Apart from Czechoslovak and Soviet special reporters, 240 journalists from more than 40 countries on five continents have already applied for accreditation in the press center. They include many press photographers and 13 television teams from outstanding world television companies.

This fact, too, testifies to the great interest evoked by the approaching visit of the top Soviet representative to our fatherland among the international public.

The press center, which is open from 0800 through 2000 hours, is prepared to provide all accessible services for foreign reporters. A total of seven telephone and three teletype lines have been set aside for their needs to enable them to contact their editorial head offices. [passage omitted]

More on Press Center, Entourage

AU080932 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Apr 87

[Miroslav Courton, Milos Krejci report: International Press Center Opened"]

[Excerpts] Prague -- "According to mutual agreement by both sides, the official friedndly visit of Mikhail Gorbachev to Czechoslovakia will take place in the second half of this week." This was announced on Sunday morning [5 April] by Roman Narozny, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, when the international press center started operating. The press center was set up in Prague's Intercontinental Hotel on the occasion of the approaching visit. [passage omitted]

By Sunday, up to 300 journalists from more than 40 countries on five continents had applied for accreditation in the press center. They include 13 television teams from prominent world television companies, such as the American ABC News, CBS News, NBC News, Soviet Television, Antenne 2 from France, West German television companies, and so forth.

Ivo Frana, head of CPCZ Central Committee department for international policy and head of the press center, informed the Journalists that Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev will be accompanied on his visit to Czechoslovakia by his wife Raisa Maksimovna and by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Vadim Medvedev. I. Frana also stated that during his stay in the country Mikhail Gorbachev will visit Prague and Bratislava; meet Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president; and meet other leading representatives. [passage omitted]

CHARTER 77 SENDS 'OPEN LETTER' TO GORBACHEV

PM061514 Paris LE MONDE in French 5-6 Apr 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Charter 77 Calls for Withdrawal of Soviet Troops and Revival of Democratization"]

[Text] Czechoslovakia human rights organization Charter 77 has just sent an open letter to Mikhail Gorbachev who is due to visit Prague on Monday 6 April, and another to the Czechoslovak leadership.

In their letter to Mr Gorbachev, the Charter spokesmen state in particular:

"Czechoslovak public opinion is following with interest current events in the Soviet Union and your program of openness, democratization, and social reconstruction. Understandably, this interest goes hand in hand with the question of whether the new Soviet policy will also have the courage to really reexamine and lucidly solve all the problems connected with relations between our countries and our peoples.

"Some 19 years ago, troops from the USSR and from several other Warsaw Pact countries violated international law by entering our country without the agreement and against the wishes of the population and the authorities in order to crush its democratic development.... The consequences of the intervention were disastrous: The bureaucratic system of centralized economic and social management was restored and developed in a ridiculous way. The attitude adopted toward the troops' entry became one of the main criteria for judging citizens and their value at work. Tens of thousands of creative people were excluded from public life; basic political, civic, and cultural freedoms were crushed and human rights were severaly limited. The economy is stagnating and the gulf between living standards in our country and in countries of the same level of development is widening constantly....

"We do not expect you to solve the problems which our society must solve itself. However, we think that the opportunity to restore really normal relations between the peoples of our two countries must not be missed.... We think that you can have a favorable influence on the Czechoslovak and European situation by taking a measure which falls directly within the framework of your responsibilities -- namely the withdrawal of Soviet troops and nuclear missiles from Czechoslovakia.

"The withdrawal of the troops would thus demonstrate your leadership's understanding of the serious nature of the political damage caused by their invasion. This would be one of the practical measures which could provide the Czechs and Slovaks with convincing proof that openness, democracy, and respect for human rights and peace are more than just slogans to you and that what you call the new way of thinking is not limited by the taboo subjects built up by your country's former leadership....

"If the Soviet Union removes the main barrier it has erected to democratic development in Czechoslovakia, it will help speed up its own democratization process and will simultaneously increase the confidence between peoples and states without which even peace initiatives taken with the best intentions are bound to fail."

This document is signed by: Jan Litomisky, Libuse Silhanova, Josef Vohryzek who are Charter 77's current spokesmen, Vaclav Havel and Jiri Hajek, who were its spokesmen in 1977, and by Rudolf Battek, Vaclav Benda, Jiri Dienstbier, Ladislav Hejdanek, Marie Hroladkova, Eva Kanturkova, Marie Rut Krizkova, Ladislav Lis, Vaclav Maly, Anna Marvanova, Jiri Ruml, Martin and Radi Palous, Jan and Jana Stern, and Jaroslav Sabata.

In the letter sent to the Prague leadership, the signatories ask it to "take the initiative of asking for a gradual withdrawal of Soviet troops and nuclear missiles from Czechoslovakia," and add that Mr Gorbachev's visit "might be an incentive to step up efforts to overcome the political, economic, and moral crisis which has existed for almost 20 years" (in Czechoslovakia).

PEZLAR WARNS AGAINST RIGHTWING ABUSE OF USSR EXPERIENCE

AU071115 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Mar 87 p 2

[Report on speech by Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at the Congress of the Union of Slovak Journalists in Bratislava on 28 March]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] More than ever before we realize today the basic precept from the historical path of Czechoslovak Communists: We have always been strong, successful, and triumphant when we implemented the experience of Soviet Communists and the first socialist state in the world, when we creatively applied this experience to our conditions! This postulate, tested by history, holds true even at present, and does so with unusual force, Ludovit Pezlar stressed. The results of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress are inseparably correlated; they form a dialectical entity. This was pointedly expressed by Comrade Gustav Husak at the CPSL Congress when he said: "Many of our problems are the same, or similar. In tackling them, we must therefore take the same, or similar, paths and methods."

It is not a question of mindless imitation, but of creatively working out joint strategic tasks with due regard for our conditions.

In this connection it is appropriate to recall Lenin's precept about the inevitability of carrying out a specific analysis of the specific situation. It continues to hold true that the unique national features and specific traits of the development of individual countries must not be exaggerated, nor must they be underrated. The common strategic targets are implemented under the specific conditions of each country. The Leninist principle of creativity commits us to take these specific traits into account in working out the course of action under given conditions. [passage omitted]

The document "Lessons from the Critical Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress," is a source of inspiration, and provides an example of creative search, also under the current conditions of our development. It shows the complex nature of the struggle waged against dogmatism, subjectivism, and voluntarism that struck roots in the party, particularly in its leadership in the sixties, and it shows at the same time what a tenacious struggle had to be waged against rightwing opportunism and revisionism, which exploited in a parasitic way the party's efforts to overcome shortcomings.

Today, too, we must prevent rightwing opportunism from sponging on the creative process of accelerating socioeconomic development, on the endeavor to consistently do away with that which has become outdated. Experience has conclusively confirmed that the representatives of rightwing opportunism never had any positive solutions to our country's urgent problems, and even less do they have them today. Dogmatism and rightwing revisionism frequently play into each other's hands and together they represent a serious obstacle to creativity as the basic feature of Leninism.

The Fifth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee stressed that there is a substantial and fundamental difference between our current approach to topical economic, political, and ideological issues and between the promulgations of the representatives of rightwing opportunism in the period of crisis. Whereas all our current measures are aimed at strengthening the basic principles of socialism, deepening the leading role of the party, enhancing its Marxist-Leninist nature, developing more fully the principles of socialist democracy, strengthening the unity between the party and the people, and deepening alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and the CPSU, the rightwing opportunists in the period of crisis in fact constantly undermined and destroyed the basic pillars of a successful socialist development of our society.

The Fifth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee unequivocally confirmed that the efforts to creatively apply Soviet experience under the new historical conditions are spearheaded by the Communist Party. Any attempt to speak about applying Soviet experiences outside the party, or even against the party, in reality does not strengthen, but weakens, our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and its Communist Party.

At present we must also vigorously face up to the attempts of anticommunist centers to disorient our population by pitting the results of the 17th CPCZ Congress in a deliberate and utterly false manner against the results of the 27th CPSU Congress. [passage omitted]

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS BRIEFED ON RESTRUCTURING

LD072124 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] In the press center in Prague, set up on the occasion of the coming visit of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign journalists acquainted themselves today with the principles of restructuring of our country's economic mechanism.

Jaromir Matejka, deputy minister and secretary of the Planned Economic Management Committee, explained the principles of restructuring and at the same time answered questions. There was interest, for example, in how restructuring will affect retail prices. Jaromir Matejka said that the time of our economic policy continues to be to stabilize the overall level of retail prices on the home market but this does not exclude a flexible movement of their mutual relations which has been used in the past.

There was also a question about the social consequences of restructuring, in particular in the structure of manpower. Jaromir Matejka said that we cannot avoid abolishing some production programs and changing entire production units over to a different program. However all workers will be guaranteed the possibility of retraining.

Some foreign journalists asked about the findings from previous economic reforms. Jaromir Matejka said that all positive experiences will be made use of during the current restructuring.

Asked about the quality of Czechoslovak products he said that party and state bodies have adopted firm measures on quality control and that an improvement in the quality of production, in particular by economic stimulation, is also the aim of restructuring of economic mechanisms in Czechoslovakia.

AUTHORS DEMAND LIFTING OF PUBLICATION BAN

AU051934 Vienna NEUE ARBEITER ZEITUNG in German 3 Apr 87 p 7

[Text] Vienna (APA) -- Thirty Czechoslovak writers and publicists, the publication of whose works has been forbidden for 17 years, addressed a letter to the new CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Adamec a few days ago. In this letter they asked Adamec to lift the ban on publication imposed on them for their participation in the Prague reform spring of 1968.

It is said in the statement, which was also made public in Vienna, that the publication ban which affects more than one-half of the Czechoslovak writers, damages "the entire society and the reputation of the country." In addition they appeal to Adamec to enable the writers who were forced to emigrate, to return to their old homeland.

The discriminated-against writers also demands that the ban not allowing works to be read in the CSSR by foreign writers who sympathize with the 1968 reform movement, be lifted.

REPORT ON 1 APRIL MEETING OF CPCZ PRESIDIUM

AU070939 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Apr 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Report on a Session of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- At its session on Wednesday [1 April], the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium discussed current problems of working out the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress in the sphere of social policy, and issued an instruction to draw up a specific proposal in this regard. It also assessed tasks connected with preparing the construction in Prague of the Memorial to Czechoslovakia's Liberation by the Soviet Army. It recommended that the relevant agencies announce a new unlimited public and anonymous competition for its artistic and architectural design. Its results will then be discussed with the public's participation, with the aim of implementing the project in time for the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium further discussed some foreign policy issues. It took note of a report on the results of the Moscow meeting of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact Member States. It appreciated its contribution to enhancing the cooperation of fraternal socialist countries in the foreign policy sphere. It voiced full support for the proposals adopted at the session to solve the most pressing current international problems, especially in the area of disarmament. It voiced its full identification with the stand that an early conclusion of a separate agreement on the liquidation of Soviet and U.S. intermedite-range missiles in Europe in the spirit of the recent USSR proposal would open the road to the complete removal of nuclear weapons from our continent.

The Presidium heard a report on the results of the visit by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ central committee, to the SFRY. It appreciated cooperation between the CPCZ and the LCY so far, and emphasized the role played by the mass media in bringing the people of the two friendly countries closer together and fostering their better knowledge of each other.

It also heard a report on the participation of a CPCZ delegation led by Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the South Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee, in the 26th Congress of the Commuist Party of Austria.

STROUGAL, PRC ENVOY DISCUSS BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD061311 Prague CTK in English 1210 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 6 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Zhang Dake.

They discussed questions concerning the implementation of intentions aimed at the further allround development of relations between the two countries.

BRIEFS

CSSR-U.S. ENVIRONMENT SYMPOSIUM -- Prague April 7 (CTK) -- The development of agriculture and research of the living environment is the theme of a Czechoslovak-U.S. symposium which opened in Ceske Budejovice, South Bohemia, today. Taking part in the three-day deliberations are about two dozen specialists from the South Bohemian Biology Centre of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, 14 from the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and two observers from the United States. They are discussing problems important for both sides, such as quick development of agriculture without adverse influence on nature, reduction in the application of pesticides, plant protection and improvement of the living environment in general. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1035 GMT 7 Apr 87 LD]

FRG TRADE AGREEMENT -- The Czechoslovak foreign trade enterprise Kovo and the production economic unit Enterprises of Automation and Computer Technology have concluded a cooperation agreement at Hanover trade fair with the firm EMG [expansion unknown] which facilitates mutual supplementation of production programs and deliveries of electrical power units to be applied to simple heating circuits, as well as fittings in nuclear power stations. It also facilitates the exchange of technological development experiences, thus speeding up also the development of new prototypes for the needs of the demanding world market. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 7 Apr 87 LD]

GDR'S KROLIKOWSKI ON EUROPEAN SECURITY

AU071013 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Apr 87 p 9

[Interview with Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary at the GDR Foreign Ministry and head of the Joint Secretariat of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, by Berlin correspondent Gyorgy Jozsef Farkas and Andras Kanyo, deputy head of the foreign affairs column: "Interview with Herbert Krolikowski on European Security" -- in Berlin, date not given]

[Excerpts] The Warsaw Pact's Foreign Ministers Committee held a session in Moscow from 24 to 25 March. International peace and security, disarmament, and the strengthening of the all-European processes were the issues on the agenda. The meeting was prepared by the Joint Secretariat of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact headed by Herbert Krolikowski. NEPSZABADSAG's Berlin correspondent Gyorgy Jozsef Farkas and Andras Kanyo, deputy head of the foreign affairs column of the paper interviewed Krolikowski in Berlin. [passage omitted]

[Farkas, Kanyo] The Warsaw Pact's Foreign Ministers Committee session in Moscow at the end of March was held in the spirit of the large-scale disarmament initiatives made by the Warsaw Pact last year. What effect have these initiatives and the recent Soviet proposals had on the creation of peace and security in Europe?

[Krolikowski] All the initiatives were aimed at avoiding a nuclear catastrophe and reaching the turn of the century without nuclear weapons. In order to achieve this, however, there is a need for precise and comprehensive disarmament measures, based, of course, on the principle of equality and equal security, and on strict verification too.

The proposals made by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries continue to be timely ones and represent a reliable basis for concrete agreements. [passage omitted]

[Farkas, Kanyo] The foreign ministers' meeting in Moscow paid particular attention to the issue of the intermediate-range missile disarmament. What are the proposals, in your view?

[Krolikowski] The Soviet side submitted its proposal on 28 February -- that is, more than 1 month ago -- and the issue has been high on the agenda of the continent's people ever since. The Soviet proposal enjoys a positive reception. With its implementation, the entire mechanism of nuclear disarmament might get into high gear. There are several reasons for this. The elimination of an important category of nuclear weapons deployed in Europe is a pan-European interest. This proposal takes into consideration the concepts involved in the zero option, an option that has been known in the West for years. It is now the turn of the Western ruling circles to turn the oft-mentioned disarmament desire into deeds. [passage omitted]

[Farkas, Kanyo] There is now a halt in the Geneva negotiations. Both sides reported progress but they also signalled some difficulties.

[Krolikowski] It is still impossible to draw the exact balance after the recently concluded round of talks in Geneva. Alarming elements can, however, be discerned in the U.S. position on the Pershing II and cruise missiles deployed in Europe. What the Americans want, that is, to dismantle one stage of the Pershing II and thus make them short-range missiles -- well, this is not exactly disarmament. This would mean the entire U.S. ballistic missile potential would practically remain the same, only under another trademark. It is no accident that this is termed fraud even by some Western politicians. [passage omitted]

[Farkas, Kanyo] The GDR and the CSSR are both directly interested in the disarmament of increased-range strategic nuclear weapons.

[Krolikowski] That is true. In harmony with their allies, the GDR and the CSSR have repeatedly expressed their support in recent days and weeks for the proposal according to which, following the signing of an agreement on the dismantling of intermediate-range missiles, negotiations should begin immediately on the withdrawal of increased-range strategic missiles from their territory. [passage omitted]

[Farkas, Kanyo] The foreign ministers of the Scandinavian countries have recently created a working group in Reykjavik whose task is to examine the possibilities of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. This is the first official step on the part of the above-mentioned countries.

[Krolikowski] As is well-known, the Warsaw Pact member states have repeatedly proposed the creation of a nuclear and chemical weapons-free zone in the Balkans, central Europe, and in other areas of the continent. This also determines our position concerning the efforts of the five northern countries aimed at creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. The prevailing nuclear threat does not give us time to wait for a general solution. Every available possibility should be used to achieve progress. [passage omitted]

[Farkas, Kanyo] And what is the situation as regards chemical weapons?

[Krolikowski] We have always urged the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction. There is already a ban on bacteriological weapons. Now, it is the turn of the Geneva talks to completely conclude the banning of chemical weapons successfully. Our goal is to eliminate such weapons from the face of the earth once and for all, and to make sure they never reappear in any other form. The conditions for an agreement exist and many countries have contributed to this at the Geneva Disarmament Conference. [passage omitted]

[Farkas, Kanyo] The GDR itself took initiatives in solving this problem.

[Krolikowski] Indeed, the GDR is not only passively watching events but also contributes -- in accordance with its endowments -- to the creation of agreements. Within the framework of a Pugwash seminar held in Berlin at the beginning of March an international group of scientists studied the problems related with the verification of the elimination of chemical weapons. It was the first time that a visit had been made to a chemical weapon plant of a socialist country -- the VEB Schwarzheide Combine producing synthetic materials. [passage omitted]

[Farkas, Kanyo] As you have already mentioned, in their appeal made in Budapest in June 1986, the Warsaw Pact member states worked out important proposals for reducing conventional armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. Has there been any progress in this field?

[Krolikowski] The Warsaw Pact's Budapest appeal of 11 June 1986 met with positive reaction all over Europe and beyond. The radical reduction of conventional forces and arms from the Atlantic to the Urals has become even more timely after the Soviet proposal aimed at dismantling intermediate-range missiles in Europe. The disarmament of nuclear weapons does not entitle anyone to increased its other military power. On the contrary, the socialist countries take a stand in favor of coupling the nuclear disarmament with the qualitative and quantitative reduction of conventional arms and weapons. This position was confirmed also at the foreign ministers' meeting held in Moscow. [passage omitted]

[Farkas, Kanyo] The Warsaw Pact made a proposal in the fall of 1986 for contacts between the political and military organizations of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. How do you evaluate the importance of this step?

[Krolikowski] The Warsaw Pact and NATO are political realities and both play a determining role in Europe. The future of the continent largely depends on the development of relations between the two political and military blocks. We start from the premise that understanding and not confrontation is the most important thing in a nuclear age. Why should relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO not serve this understanding and be an organic part of the peaceful coexistence between countries of different social order? In my opinion, such relations could open the road to negotiations between the two organizations and thus, we could progress in the field of political and military detente.

The proposal we submitted last year that the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces meet with the commander in chief of the NATO Armed Forces in Europe also served this purpose.

No matter how we quibble, the important point is that such contacts would increase our knowledge, increase confidence, and would make the situation in Europe easier to figure out.

[Farkas, Kanyo] Military exercise were held in the GDR in the last week of March with the participation of Soviet and GDR armed forces, exercises that were viewed by observers from twenty countries, signatories of the Helsinki final document, including, for the first time, an FRG observer. What importance do you attach to this? Is this too, one type of direct contacts?

[Krolikowski] As for the example you have mentioned, we are witnessing a test of the Stockholm agreements. Now we will see how the confidence-bulding measures can be realized in practice. The increase in the confidence between European countries, irrespective of the block to which they belong, will depend on the extent the Stockholm agreements are carried out. I will go even further: We are witnessing the appearance of a qualitatively new factor in European politics, namely the fact that military exercises can positively influence political thinking and action and, in the long run, this will benefit confidence and security -- that is, peace. Here is the proof: It is possible to solve the complex issues that are now playing an important part in the arms reduction and disarmament talks.

[Farkas, Kanyo] Erich Honecker has recently proposed to Chancellor Kohl that they conduct direct negotiations on disarmament issues. Where do things stand now?

[Krolikowski] Erich Honecker called upon Chancellor Kohl both in an oral message and in a letter to use his country's prestige to ensure that the Soviet proposals are implemented and Europe is freed of intermediate-range missiles.

Since then, the first exchange of views has taken place between representatives of the two German governments on how they could best contribute to the implementation of the above-mentioned goals. Dr Wolfgang Schauble, state secretary of the Federal Chancellor's Office, held talks with Erich Honecker and Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in Berlin on 26 and 27 March. We were happy to conclude that -- as Minister Schauble also pointed out -- the FRG was interested in achieving results at the current talks, as regards the elimination of intermediate-range missiles. As Erich Honecker pointed out in his speech on 30 March, both the GDR and the FRG wish intermediate-range missiles to be withdrawn from Europe without reservation and conditions. This could mean the first step toward nuclear disarmament on our continent.

[Farkas, Kanyo] Thank you for the interview

HONECKER MESSAGE TO UN COMMISSION OFFICIAL

AU051937 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Mar 87 p 5

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following greetings message to Gerald Hinteregger, executive secretary of UN Economic Commission for Europe [ECE], on the occasion of the ECE's 40th anniversary:

Dear Mr Executive Secretary: On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of its founding, I convey best greetings to the ECE. At the same time I wish its 42d meeting a successful course. In 4 decades the ECE, as the UN organ for the promotion of East-West economic cooperation, has developed into a respected forum for result-oriented dialogue and mutually advantageous business-like cooperation. Its manifold work, aimed at enhancing East-West trade and industrial cooperation, at promoting economy, science,and technology, and at protecting and safeguarding the natural environment, is of considerable practical value for all members states. It gives proof of the significance of long-term relations of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The ECE has played a decisive role in implementing the CSCE Final Act.

Stable regional cooperation in Europe has proved to be of great significance for the entire system of international relations. It contributes to improving the international situation, to reducing tensions and to ensuring more security for all states. In view of the great challenge of our time, which is to banish wars from the life of mankind and to create a peaceful world, this is of particular importance. The USSR's most recent peace initiative for the elimination of intermediate-range missiles in Europe has opened a chance for this.

Let me express the conviction that the EEC will continue to promote cooperation in this region, thus working in a confidence-building and peace-stabilizing way. In this spirit and in keeping with its foreign policy dedicated to peace and international cooperation, the GDR will continue to participate actively in the commission's work.

Respectfully yours,

E. Honecker
general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

GDR ENVOY ADDRESSES UN ECONOMIC FORUM 1 APR

LD012225 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] In the assessment of the GDR, new forms of economic cooperation are on the horizon between East and West, forms that will go far beyond normal trade. This was stated by delegation head Peter Florin today, when he addressed the meeting in Geneva of the UN Economic Commission for Europe.

The rapid development of productive forces require fundamentally new solutions. Microelectronics, flexible automated manufacturing systems, biotechnology and other areas will be determining growth factors in the future. In international economic relations what is required is stability and predictability to the benefit of all. Ambassador Florin also referred in this connection to new developments in relations between CEMA and the EC. He called for the rapid conclusion of a declaration on reciprocal cooperation.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON MITTAG VISIT TO SPAIN

Discusses Disarmament

LD021300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1024 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Bonn, 2 Apr ADN -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, had a meeting in Bonn today with Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD Bundestag group.

The two politicians agreed in noting that the proposal by Mikhail Gorbachev for an agreement to be signed between the USSR and the United States without delay on the complete elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe presented a great opportunity on the path toward a nuclear weapons-free world.

They agreed that Reykjavik showed the necessity, as well as the possibility, of taking practical steps for disarmament. There must be no backtracking on the results of the Reykjavik meeting.

Guenter Mittag and Hans-Jochen Vogel stressed the great responsibility borne by the GDR and the FRG on the dividing line between the two alliance systems, emphasizing that the joint initiatives of the SED and the SPD for establishing a chemical weapon-free zone and for the formation of a nuclear weapon-free corridor in Central Europe are having positive political effects. These initiatives are examples of how both German states can contribute to safeguarding peace in Europe. In this connection, Guenter Mittag stressed that the GDR will consistently continue its policy of dialogue and, in the interests of peace, collaborate with all forces of reason, realism, and goodwill.

During the talks, both politicians stated that relations between the GDR and the FRG can continue to develop favorably if this takes place on the basis of the Basic Treaty, the joint statement of March 1985, and the agreements that have been signed; and if both sides are guided by the requirements of peaceful coexistence, recognition of the realities, and respect for sovereignty, and took account of reciprocal interests.

Taking part in the talks were Gerhard Beil, GDR minister of foreign trade, and Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG. Hans-Jochen Vogel was accompanied by the SPD Budestag Deputies Horst Ehmke, Wolfgang Roth, and Hans Buechler.

Meets FRG Economic Minister

LD021747 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1030 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Bonn, 2 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, had a meeting with Martin Bangemann, federal economic minister and FDP chairman, in Bonn today. During the talk, the exchange of views conducted in Leipzig on measures for the further development of economic and trade relations was continued. Possibilities for cooperation between the FRG and the GDR in the field of science and technology, in environmental protection and in other areas were also discussed.

Minister Bangemann praised the GDR's strong participation in the Hanover Fair Industry '87 and the efficient engineering, electrical engineerng, and electronic products offered by the combines there. He also expressed his satisfaction at the deals signed by FRG firms and companies with GDR foreign trade enterprises and combines at the 1987 Leipzig Spring Fair.

Assesses Talks, Departs

LD022327 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, met in Bonn today with Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD Bundestag Group for a detailed exchange of views on current political issues. Our correspondent Alfred Fleischhacker provides you with further details:

[Fleischhacker] The two politicians agreed in noting that the proposal by Mikhail Gorbachev for an agreement to be signed between the USSR and the United States without delay on the complete elimination of medium range missiles in Europe presented a great opportunity on the path toward a nuclear weapons-free world. [passage omitted]

Immediately before his return flight to Berlin, Guenter Mittag gave an interview at Cologne-Bonn Airport. [Begin Mittag recording] I think that it was of great importance in particular to issues concerning the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, and it is extraordinarily important that the GDR and the FRG come out in support of this, with no ifs or buts. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO TUNISIA

Talks With Bourguiba

LD012222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1238 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Tunis, 1 Apr (ADN) -- President of Tunisia Habib Bourguiba today received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in Tunis for talks. The meeting in the Presidential Palace took place in a friendly and open atmosphere. [paragraph continues]

Oskar Fischer conveyed warm greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. Habib Bourguiba thanked him for this and reciprocated the greetings.

The president expressed his satisfaction at the good state of bilateral relations between Tunisia and the GDR and agreed with Oskar Fischer's statement that a good basis exists for the further extension of mutually useful and advantageous collaboration. President Bourguiba assessed the foreign minister's official visit as a visible sign of the GDR's will to develop relations between the two states and peoples.

Oskar Fischer described the relationship between the GDR and the Republic of Tunisia as exemplary for the relations between states of different social systems. These relations are based on the principles of the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Habib Bourguiba underlined the fact that Tunisia directs its foreign policy toward friendly collaboration with all those who want it and sees the GDR as a good partner in this. He expressed his appreciation of the GDR's commitment to peace.

Habib Bourguiba and Oskar Fischer noted with satisfaction that Tunisia and the GDR support identical positions on the question of securing peace.

On the same day Oskar Fischer met Tunisian Prime Minister Rachid Sfar, for friendly talks. At the center of their exchange of opinions were questions of the further extension of bilateral relations between the GDR and Tunisia. Good possibilities for this exist in economic areas as well as in science, technology and culture, both politicians stated.

The parties informed each other on questions of social development in their countries. During this talk Rachid Sfar expressed his great respect for the GDR's commitment to peace and security.

In talks with Mahmoud Messadi, president of the Tunisian National Assembly, both sides stressed their interest in using interparliamentary relations as a means to becoming better acquainted with one another and to promoting fruitful collaboration.

In the morning the guest from the GDR laid a wreath at the mausoleum of the martyrs of the national struggle for liberation in the Tunisian capital.

Maritime, Cultural Agreements Signed

LD020053 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1845 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Tunis, 1 Apr (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer met Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk for a concluding talk. The two ministers signed an agreement between the Governments of the GDR and the Republic of Tunisia on merchant shipping and sea transport and a program for cultural and scientific cooperation for the years 1987-1989.

Meets With PLO's 'Arafat

LD021950 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1805 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Tunis, 2 Apr (ADN) — GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had a cordial meeting today in Tunis with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. Oskar Fischer conveyed greetings of solidarity from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the Palestinian people and to their appointed representatives. The foreign minister stressed that the people of the GDR felt themselves to be closely linked with the struggle of the Palestinian people for the solution of their vital problems. He stressed the GDR's view that a comprehensive and lasting solution of Near East conflict, which has already been smoldering for too long, cannot be reached without the just resolution of the Palestinian question.

Oskar Fischer pointed out with satisfaction that the realization for the necessity of calling an international Near East conference, with the participation of all those involved in the conflict and all parties interested in its peaceful solution, is gaining ground; the socialist states, the PLO and others are working persistently toward this. Yasir 'Arafat expressed gratitude for the greetings and good wishes for the Palestinian people, and asked for warm greetings to be given to Erich Honecker, and for the best wishes of the PLO and of the people of Palestine to be conveyed to the people of the GDR for their socialist work of construction. The friendly solidarity of the GDR with the struggle of the PLO in order to guarantee its rights is held in high esteem.

During the conversation, Yasir 'Arafat explained the intensive work of the PLO for a harmonious peaceful solution of the Near East problem. He pointed out the tragic events in the Lebanon and described how the PLO is urgently calling on the international community to give immediate humanitarian help to the Palestinian camps.

Returns to Berlin

LD022232 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1648 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Tunis, 2 Apr (ADN) — GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer was given a warm send-off by Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk in Tunis after a 3-day official visit to Tunisia. Both ministers stressed that the meetings in the Tunisian capital had made an important contribution to deepening the relations between the GDR and Tunisia.

Speaking at a press conference, Oskar Fischer paid tribute to the readiness of both states to work to secure peace and stop the arms race, particularly in the area of nuclear weapons. The GDR foreign minister said that both countries supported identical positions on this vital question. He characterized the relations between the GDR and Tunisia as exemplary for countries with different social orders, and the dialogue will be continued at a high level.

Foreign Minister Fischer returned to Berlin the same day.

ACADEMY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON ROMANIAN CRITICISM

LD011850 Budapest MTI in English 1657 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 1 (MTI) -- At the February session of the Council of Workers of Hungarian Nationality in Romania, leading Romanian politicians and the Romanian press published sharp attacks against the three-volume work "History of Transylvania" published under the patronage of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and, in general, against works of history written in Hungary. Our academy was accused of "deliberate falsification on history" and the authors were publicly charged with "reviving Horthyist, fascist, chauvinist theses".

The presidium of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences considers it necessary to declare that it views the charges as unfounded slander, and considers it unworthy to enter into this type of accusatory polemics. Scientific disputes may be decided only within the framework of science itself, and empty accusations cannot be a foundation for debate. There is no doubt that on certain issues almost endless, centuries of debates have been underway between Romanian and Hungarian historians. The authors of the "History of Transylvania" published by the academy, in contrast with their Romanian colleagues, do not share the theory of Daco-Roman continuity. There is debate or Transylvania and on numerous issues of the history of the two countries, including evaluation of the peace order following the First World War, and judgment of the Hungarian revolution of 1919.

We do not consider ourselves infallible, and there may be disputed issues in all works of science. However, the current work that has been disputed gives an analytic and critical examination of our own past, endeavours to serve to achieve a better acquaintenanceship and understanding of our joint history. Exposure of the historical course that links up our peoples, the tragic conflicts, the common suffering and the vital interdependency and common struggles help to gain knowledge of the past and to coexist in the present. Any objective reader of the "History of Transylvania" published by the academy can prove to himself the unfoundedness of the charges.

For many long years now the Hungarian Academy of Sciences has been urging the revival of the operation of the Hungarian-Romanian joint committee of historians, the operation of which has been interrupted, through no fault of our own. We feel that joint debate by historians, free of prejudice and preconception, and only this type of debate can be the best forum to discuss unclarified issues. This would make a useful contribution to the advance of historical research, as well as to the spirit of the Helsinki agreements which, in our own part, we have accepted without reservation, as well as to reinforcing the friendship we would warmly welcome between our academices, and between the Hungarian and Romanian peoples.

ATANASOV'S VISIT OPENS FURTHER COOPERATION

AU012002 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Mar 87 p 1

[Article by Gyorgy V. Nonn: "The Ways of Further Progress"]

[Text] The negotiations that Georgi Atanasov, the Bulgarian premier, held in Budapest contributed to further expanding a balanced and planned system of relations between two friendly countries that are constructing the same social systems and that belong to the same alliance system. The joint communique that was issued set out the identical views of the negotiating partners on such important questions as furthering the Helsinki process and mutually acquiring more knowledge about each other's experience in constructing socialism.

It was not by chance that the negotiating partners concentrated their attention on issues of economic cooperation. The processes taking place in our countries, such as the efforts to intensify the economy, and the comprehensive CEMA program for scientific and technological progress, are all indications that concrete steps are necessary to implement the concepts and tasks described by the 1983 document on the main guidelines of the integration. The principles remain the same. For instance, in goods exchange, not only goods of the same value, but goods of similarly high quality must be exchanged. This has been the case, as long as most of the goods were products from the engineering and chemical sectors. In order to maintain this planned R2.3 billion trade through the 1986-90 period, improvements must be made in two areas.

Parallel to scientific technological development, an ever-increasing portion of high technological goods come from the so-called boosting sectors -- that is, from electronics, biotechnology, robotics, and chemistry. One characteristic of these sectors is that technological development is incorporated into the production and sales processes; thus, greater significance is given to accords on joint research. Another task of great importance and increasing emphasis is the further improvement of the mechanism of economic cooperation. One efficient tool for this is the promotion of direct exchanges between branches and sub-branches; another is, the expansion of cooperation through the new types of production. The degree of cooperation can also increase via direct relations between manufacturers.

In order to map out new directions, the two heads of government symbolically set the work in motion by signing the protocol on the negotiations. The aim of this work is of joint interest: a better and more rapid return from the results of technological progress.

TEXT OF LAZAR TOAST PROPOSED AT ATANASOV DINNER

AU011124 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Mar 87 p 5

[BTA report on toast proposed by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, at an official lunch given in honor of the visit by Georgi Atanasov on 27 March in Budapest]

[Text] Your visit to our country is an important event and is proceeding in a comradely atmosphere. It hs given us a good opportunity to exchange experiences on the construction of socialism in our two countries. Your visit has also offered us the opportunity to map out further tasks in the development of our cooperation, permitting us to exchange ideas on topical international issues, Comrade Gyorgy Lazar declared in his toast.

I can state with satisfaction that unanimity exists between us regarding all questions of essential importance, and that your visit further consolidates the traditional friendship between our two peoples.

Gyorgy Lazar expressed the conviction that the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress gave new impetus to socialist international prestige, and represent an important contribution to the consolidation of our socialist community.

The Hungarian Government leader pointed out that, in implementing the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress, the Hungarian people are trying to create conditions for more prompt progress through the perfection of economic leadership by expanding socialist democracy, by intensifying cooperation within the CEMA framework.

The cooperation between our two countries is developing successfully, Lazar stated. Summit meetings are of great importance for the development of fraternal relations based on the similiarity of principles and goals. The meeting between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar are of particular importance in this context. They have always given new impetus to the development of bilateral relations. The economy plays an important role in our relations. Cooperation in the economic sector has achieved considerable successes, but we cannot be satisfied at the pace of progress in this area. We share the opinion that there are still great reserves in the development of our economic cooperation, especially in the development of cooperation in the production sector.

Talking about the international situation, Gyorgy Lazar pointed out that both sides are greatly interested in the preservation and consolidation of detente, in the development of relations between our two states based on equal rights. He pointed out the tremendous importance of the program submitted by the Soviet Union on the elimination of nuclear weapons, as well as the importance of the proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact member states on the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe.

Gyorgy Lazar said that, thanks to the Soviet Union's new proposals in connection with medium-range missiles, an opportunity has emerged to reach an agreement on specific disarmament measures.

The Hungarian Government leader concluded his toast by wishing even greater successes to the Bulgarian people in the implementation of the 13th BCP Congress decisions and in socialist construction.

JOINT SOVIET PROPOSAL URGES CULTURAL CONTACTS

LD032019 Budapest MTI in English 1400 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Vienna, April 3 (MTI) -- Andras Heltai, MTI's correspondent reports:

Let governments be active in giving incentives to, developing, and providing moral and financial support to all-European cultural cooperation is the main point of the joint proposal made by Hungary and the Soviet Union, tabled today by Hungarian Ambassador Andre Erdos at the Vienna follow-up meeting.

Opinions differ on the way in which it would be most expedient to advance cultural relations among nations, he said, and at the same time pointed out that the Budapest Cultural Forum also learnt that the aspirations of governments and state institutions are not estranged from the striving of artists and other creative people. The meetings of both government representatives and creative artists brought results, and both are equally necessary. The primary task in implementing the roughly 250 proposals made at the Budapest forum otherwise goes to the states participating in the Helsinki process, and to their official and semi-official institutions. The head of the Hungarian delegation pointed out that this did not mean government bodies acting as patrons over culture or the creative artists. However, the state can, in other ways, play an important role in organizing the exchange of arts ensembles, orchestras, and exhibitions, in organizing and holding scientific sessions, as the development of European cultural cooperation has certain financial implications.

The greatest opportunity for advance in European cooperation is in the area of culture, and progress in this field can be a valuable element of the strengthening of peace and confidence, stressed Andre Erdos, Hungarian ambassador.

JOINT MSZMP, FRG'S SPD PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS MEET

LD291941 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 29 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 29 (MTI) -- The joint parliamentary working group of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP) and the Social Democratic Party (SPD) of the Federal Republic of Germany studying economic issues, headed by Rezso Nyers member of the Central Committee of the HSWP, president of the Trade Commission of the Hungarian parliament, and Wolfgang Roth member of the Presidium of the SPD and vice president of his parliamentary group met in Budapest March 25th to 28th. The representatives of the SPD were received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, secretary of the Central Committee.

The joint parliamentary work-group among other things, examined the subject of multi-lateral economic cooperation and international economic organization.

In its examination of the subject, the work-group came to the following unanimous conclusions:

We live in the era of mutual dependence and of interdependence becoming global in scope. With the shaping of modern forms of international commercial, financial and production cooperation the importance of world economic relations to the various national economies has grown. However, current world economic relations are made more difficult by the survival of several problems: The swelling of the debt crisis to a degree giving steadily increasing cause for anxiety, and tension stemming from fluctuations in currency rates which also hinder the development of international trade are a challenge to the whole of the international financial system. Disequilibrium in the world economy, the slow-down in growth, and imployment problems are a steadily increasing burden on international trde relations, strengthening protectionist tendencies. The force of regulation of the international trade system has become significantly weaker. The strengthening of protectionism throughout the world is in contradiction to the fundamental economic interests of our countries since they are strongly dependent on international economic and trade relations. Therefore, we are convinced that cooperation based on equality, freedom from discrimination, resting on mutual advantage and confidence must be promoted. This is particularly important for those small and medium sized countries which alone would hardly be capable of influencing the evolvement of world trends. At the same time the evolvement of a proper framework for and of a regulation of international cooperation cannot be all the same even to the countries that are strongest economically.

Without them government, social, company and individual contacts all would become more difficult.

It has not been possible to meet the challenges of the world economic crisis of the past decade with the elaboration of a viable economic strategy model that is capable of solving the problems of growth, equilibrium, finance, welfare and environment simultaneously on national economic and international scale.

Based on the above the work-group considers the intensification of multi-lateral economic cooperation, the common effort to seek solutions, the activities of the international economic organizations which can give a satisfactory framework to the development of bi-lateral relations too, to be of great importance.

We support all aspirations of GATT, aimed at reducing protectionism and returning to contract discipline for it has set down the most important principles in international trade relations.

We welcome those efforts for a further reduction in tariffs within the framework of a new GATT round, for a reduction in non-tariff trade barriers, and for an elimination of measures contrary to contract specifications. Closer cooperation must be evolved in the international trade of food products, and fair conditions and opportunities for entering markets must be created for exporters, thus setting up a barrier to the unbridled competition that has come about in export supports which will promote fair world prices in evolving for exporters and importers alike.

The international finance organization plays a central role in stabilization of the international monetary system, in reducing fluctuations in currency rates. In treatment of the international debt problem which is threatening the whole of world economic relations, a solution must be sought with the participation of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, under which advances become possible with a mind to the mutual interests and joint responsibility of both debtors and creditors.

We consider it greatly significant that United Nations' forums which make the broadest scale cooperation possible, participate increasingly effectively in solving the global problems appearing as a result of the world economic restratification.

Amidst the conditions of mutual dependence that have evolved objectively among the economies of the various countries, a new impetus to development may be given by creation of a comprehensive system of international security, which includes international economic cooperation. It is a fundamental requirement that an end be put to those huge differences currently existing in the development levels of the various regions. It must be considered that the problems of one part of the world may not be solved at the expense of any other part.

Efficient exploitation of the internal resources of the various national economies is of primary importance. Here economic considerations must be the determining ones, and discrimination, and discriminitory measures applied against various areas, motivated by political aspects, must be put to an end. Conditions must be evolved which make it impossible to misuse economic power.

The work-group concluded with anxiety that for various reasons East-West trade cooperation has become reduced in impetus. We consider it urgently necessary to reverse this process.

We express our special interest in the further advance of all-European cooperation. We are convinced that European cooperation developing well and based on mutual interest is an effective contribution to the operation of the whole of the world economy.

Based on historical, political, economic and cultural tradition, we support all aspirations aimed at the renewal of all-European cooperation, at filling it with new content.

In addition to concrete disarmament agreements, confidence-building measures and extensive humanitarian and cultural relations, comprehensive and multi-lateral economic relations and cooperation also contribute to the creation of a European peace order.

The Vienna follow-up meeting to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations' Economic Commission on Europe are playing an outstanding role from the point of view of not only European cooperation, but of all of East-West cooperation.

These forums can give substantial support in overcoming the serious obstacles to East-West economic and trade cooperation still existing, and in intensifying cooperation.

The work-group welcomed among other things, the fact that proposals had been made at the Vienna follow-up meeting on organizing a high level European economics meeting, where the experience of experts in practical matters and businessmen would also be taken into consideration to assist in the establishment of industrial cooperation, and in joint ventures as well as in organizing effective marketing.

We are confident that as the result of the Vienna follow-up meeting recommendations will be made declaring the political will of all participant states to advance these relations based on the principle of equality. We would consider it necessary for the United Nations' Economic Commission on Europe to be commissioned with elaboration of the practical tasks, in harmony with its sphere of authority.

The work group stresses the importance of developing and coordinating up-to-date transport relations, forwarding methods and specifications, and welcomes the activity underway in the ECE [as received] to set down the main road and railway lines running through Europe. We would also consider it necessary to take measures to advance cooperation in shipping.

We highly value international cooperation that has been begun in order to protect the environment. We would consider it desirable to elaborate additional measures to reduce pollution that goes beyond national boundaries, considering differences in the environment and financial conditions of the various countries. There must be an increase in cooperation to further reduce the amount of atmospheric and water pollution, and other environmental hazards, and to treat hazardous wastes.

We are convinced that technological-scientific cooperation is a mutual interest, considering the extensive and high level intellectual knowledge there is in both parts of Europe. This might take place within the framework of the CMEA member countries' comprehensive program running to 2000 and the developing programs of the West European countries (e.g. Eureka), to which the possible points of connection between the two progams must be sought out.

Where interests of national security are not infringed upon there should be a strengthening in cooperation, e.g. in the area of uniformizing standards and technical specifications, in the connection and development of computer and informatics systems, and in biotechnology.

The work group, based on membership (their countries are parts of differing regional economic integrations) in the EEC and the CMEA, welcomed the negotiations that have been begun in parallel between the two organizations, and between the various members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the European Economic Community. They express their hopes that these talks will be concluded successfully, that they will meet with the interests of all involved parties, give a new impetus to East-West economic cooperation and that they will contribute to strengthening the world economic role of Europe.

The SPD emphatically supports the endeavours of the Hungarian People's Republic to conclude a trade and cooperation agreement with the EEC which fully considers the trends of Hungarian economic policy and Hungary's membership in GATT.

A good service to strengthening international economic cooperation is being done by the many-sided relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, based on economic tradition. In addition to trade ties, the broad scale development of production cooperation, cooperation between companies and joint ventures as well as the mutual exchange of scientific and technological results shows the new trends, of significance in their international dimensions, too. The committee deems it necessary for both parties to make efforts to promote bi-lateral cooperation, to establish new forms of international operating capital relations, and to seek out opportunities for and urge the implementation of joint operations on third markets.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ECONOMY, WAGES

LD270654 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 26 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a session Thursday. Rezso Benvasz, chairman of the Information Office and government spokesman, said, among other things concerning the session, that the Council of Ministers had discussed the experience of economic flows in the beginning of 1987 based on a presentation by the chairman of the National Planning Office, and had resolved upon the next measures to be taken.

The spokesman gave a detailed commentary to the concise communique. As he said, in evaluating the part of the national economic plan of 1987 for the period of time gone by, the Council of Ministers had concluded that unfavourable trends of 1985 and 1986 had, unfortunately, continued.

The change required in production, in increasing exports for convertible currency and in producing articles that could replace imports had, unfortunately not taken place. Industrial output had grown by 1.3 per cent as against the same period last year, while, when taken together with the food industry, it had risen by 1.7 per cent. Production grew significantly in the power and energy industries, in the chemical industry and in the food industry, while it increased moderately in mining, metallurgy and the engineering industry, showing a decline in the building materials and light industry. Building industry output, particularly because of the extraordinarily cold weather in January, was nearly 7 per cent below the figure for the first two months of last year. In agriculture, while the area on which grains had been sown in the autumn had exceeded the amount orginally planned with, there were many areas where they have not sprouted. Now measures must be taken to replace the loss.

In the first two months of the year exports to the rouble accounting zone went up 6 per cent in current prices, while imports declined by 17 per cent. Exports to the countries accounting in convertible currency declined by 6 percent at current prices, while imports increased by 10 per cent. For this reason further measures are required to set an additional foundation for implementation of the 1987 national plan, and to offset the unfavourable trends experienced in the meanwhile.

Based on the comprehensive program of action to execute the resolutions of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party taken in November and December of 1986 the government has elaborated newer measures, the spokesman said. Above and beyond the devaluation of the forint which has already taken place, and the tax concessions given to profitable companies, they are intended primarily to increase output. The problems of the economy can be solved principally by increasing the efficient income production ability of the whole national economy.

Another part of the measures is aimed at reducing the expenditure of the state budget. The amount of supports given to companies is to be reduced, and this will mean additional savings. The financing of certain state investments for the budget-sponsored bodies will be reduced.

The government, recognizing the initial results in selective industrial development, has taken measures so that companies may make decisions within their own spheres of authority on the accelerated depreciation accounting of certain assets that are in the vanguard of technical progress.

Otherwise, the government has taken a position for continuing the stringent price policy and credit-granting practice. The essence of all measures is to increase the ability of the economy to produce an income and to provide incentives for exports to the countries accounting in convertible currency, the spokesman stressed. He added: Naturally, with these measures the government has not concluded the organizational work for implementation of the 1987 plan, but will take new measures continuously with a mind to the changing situation.

Within the framework of its examination of the national economic situation the Council of Ministers has also concerned itself with wage flows in 1987. It concluded that the agreement reached at the end of 1986 to postpone general increases in basic wages had attained its objective: The units of economic operation and the institutions, in general, kept strictly to the content of that accord.

The period of the general postponement of increasing basic wages ends with April 1st, but the spokesman termed it very important that the bodies of economic operation and institutions, keep strictly to the basic principles of remuneration. On the one hand the factors of national economic development this year and of output which continue to be unsatisfactory, are a warning to be thrifty with the economy of wages, i.e. employers must increase wages in a gradual way only, in adjustment to individual and collective increases in output. On the other hand certain signs indicate that a part of the bodies of economic operation want to make signficant wage increases, ignoring the consideration of that wages be incentive. The requirement for a thrifty economy with wages is just as true for the budget sponsored bodies. Therefore the government, together with the Central Council of Hungarian trade Unions has called upon both bodies of economic operation and institutions to conduct a moderatd wage economy, one that is centered on output.

In reply to a question concerning the forthcoming tourist season and the condition of Lake Balaton the spokesman told that numerous measures have been taken to protect this, the largest lake in Central Europe and to improve the environment and the water quality of Lake Balaton. Construction of sewage networks in the settlements is underway at a rapid rate, and a number of effluent water treatment stations are soon to be completed, or are already in operation. On the whole, the water quality of the lake is improving.

Another question asked about reductions in administrative and clerical staffs. According to the reply opportunities for reducing the non-productive sphere in all of state life and in the whole process of societal life to a realistic level must be sought carefully. That means that ways must be found to work more efficiently, with smaller, and more up-to-date staffs. Currently there is a nation-wide investigation on this underway.

Banyasz Responds To Reporters

AU071251 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 Mar 87 p 1, 5

[Unattributed report: "The Council of Ministers Held a Meeting -- The Income-Producing Capacity of the People's Economy Should Be Increased -- Government Spokesman Makes Statement"; statements by government spokesman Rezso Banyasz in quotation marks]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The NEPSZABADSAG correspondent asked Banyasz about the government measures aimed at preventing fire accidents.

"The government has reviewed the fire protection situation very thoroughly and the increasing number of fires that occurred recently, accidents that, unfortunately, caused a great number of casualties and material damage. The debate concluded that negligence, irresponsibility, carelessness, and weakening of state and citizen's discipline are the causes for the majority of fire accidents." [passage omitted]

The Hungarian radio correspondent asked Banyasz about the existing discrepancies in the application of the recently created press law; what are the issues that the press should be informed about, and when can an institution or enterprise refrain from supplying information by claiming secrecy.

"Regarding the obligation to supply information, I believe it is absolutely understandable that each country has its military, political, diplomatic, and economic secrets, the publication of which would seriously damage the country's interests and society. Therefore, these interests have to be protected!" [Passage omitted] "The Information Office of the Council of Ministers tries, of course, to protect the freedom of the press stipulated by the law as much as possible, and provides journalists with all the possible means necessary for their important work. On the basis of journalists' observations and signals, we often take a stand against people who, without adequate justification, do not fulfill their responsibility in supplying information."

The NEPSZAVA correspondent asked Banyasz about the chances of protecting public property, particularly in the light of the responsibility of warehousemen mentioned during the meeting.

"It is true that inspections of warehouse activities and the inspections carried out by the people's control committees sometimes uncover outrageous shortages of inventory. The Central Control Committee and the other organs conducting such investigations claimed that the current regulations are not efficient enough in protecting public property." [passage omitted] "As a result, the number and amount of discovered inventory shortages have increased considerably in recent years. In the future, the warehouseman and his deputy will be responsible for inventory shortages amounting up to 6 months average wages." [passage omitted]

The question put by the MAGYAR HIRLAP correspondent referred to the development in crime, its alarming statistics, and the possible practical measures by the government concerning this issue.

"We were able to get acquainted with the government concepts at the spring session of the National Assembly; the government has been carrying out a steady organizational activity aimed at curbing crime and halting the unfavorable trends as soon as possible. I think, however, that it is necessary to stress again and again the importance of social cooperation and the joint efforts of the family, school, workplace, friends, public organs, and other factors in combating this negative phenomenon." [passage omitted]

ECONOMIC RESULTS FOR JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1987

AU051906 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Apr 86 p 10

[Central Statistical Office report on economic performance for the period January-February 1987]

[Text] January-February 1987 (Data as a Percentage of Figures for the Same Period Last Year) [subhead]

Industrial state and cooperative enterprises

Volume of gross production:		
Industry total		101.8
Within this:	metallurgy	100.3
	machine industry	101.2
	chemical industry	104.7
	building materials industry	97.8
	light industry	97.9
	food industry	103.9
Industry excluding food		101.4
Number of employees		98.0
Industrial production per employee		103.9
Average monthly wages per employee		106.3

Construction sector of the building industry

Production of the bulding industry	93.3
Number of employees	96.4
Average monthly wages per employee	104.4

Foreign Trade (at current prices)

Imports	93.5
Exports	95.6

Retail trade turnover (at current prices)		104.5
Within this:	food, beverages, and tobacco	105.3
	articles of clothing	104.9
	miscellaneous manufactured goods	103.8

Procurement		101.2
Within this:	plant products	62.2
	live animals	110.2
	animal products	103.8

Achievement of transport enterprises

Goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage/kilometers)	87.3
Long-distance passenger transport (based on passenger kilometers)	96.9

Consumer price index (for January)	105.7
Population revenues from central sources	103.9

Production of the industrial state and cooperative enterprises in the period January-February 1987 increased by 1.8 percent as compared to the same period last year. Production of energy sectors increased at a rate exceeding the average; procesing industry production increased by 1.1 percent, a slower rate than the average; production of basic material sectors slightly decreased. Among the processing industry branches, machine industry increaaed its production by 1.2 percent; chemical industry (without energy sectors) increased its production by 1.5 percent; food industry production increased by 3.9 percent; and light industry production decreased by 2.1 percent. Domestic industrial sales increased by 2.4 percent and export sales increased by 10.4 percent compared to the same period last year.

Production of the construction sector of the building sector increased in February, but this could only partly compensate for the January decrease. Production for January-February 1987 decreased by 6.7 percent as compared to the same period last year. The number of employees decreased by 3.6 percent compared to January-February 1986, and productivity decreased by 3.2 percent.

Procurement of plant products that make up a tiny (10 percent) percent of the January-February sales of agricultural products decreased considerably. Compared to the low level of last year, the procurement of live animals -- that made up 71 percent of the overall sales -- increased by 10.2 percent and thus slightly exceeded also the 1985 figures. The procurement of pigs for slaughter increased by 8.7 percent, of slaughter sheep increased by 6.4 percent, and of poultry increased by 18.8 percent compared to January-February 1986. Sales of slaughter cattle increased by 1.4 percent. Sales of animal products increased by 3.8 percent.

Retail trade turnover in current prices increased by 4.5 percent, in comparable prices was essentiall the same as in January-February 1986. In comparable prices, shops sold slightly more food, the same amount of mixed industrial products, and less clothing articles than in the first 2 months of 1986. The catering industry's turnover also decreased.

Socialist bodies spent 16.2 billion forints on investments, 4.1 percent less than in the same period last year.

BANYASZ PRESENTS AWARDS TO JOURNALISTS

LD022128 Budapest MTI in English 1415 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 2 (MTI) -- Decorations were presented in parliament Thursday to people working in the press, on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism. Present at the ceremony were Janos Berecz secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Judit Csehak deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Erno Lakatos chief of the agit-prop department of the Central Committee of the HSWP and Karoly Megyeri, general secretary of the Hungarian journalists' Association.

State secretary Rezso Banyasz, president of the information office of the Council of Ministers stressed the responsibility of people working in the press in his ceremonious address. As he said, that which appears on the television screen, is heard over the radio wavelengths, or appears in the written press has some influence on the viewer, listener or reader.

It arouses emotions, provokes thoughts, is an inspiration to act, but it is also capable of increasing resignation, passiveness, and introversion. In public life there are debates underway on numerous issues, and that is the way things should be. Where there is fundamental agreement, differences of opinion have a place. We are convinced, he stressed, that criticism which seeks better solutions, which is responsible, will take us forward. Cynicism and destructive critique, however, will get us no-where. Therefore, we shall not be giving scope to those who are endeavouring to destroy our achievements, to disrupt consensus, in the future either.

On conclusion of his ceremonious address, Rezso Banyasz presented the decorations.

BRIEFS

MP'S VISIT FRG -- Budapest, April 3 (MTI) -- A Hungarian parliamentary delegation made up of the people in the committee concerned with economics, headed by Rezso Nyers, president of the trade commission of the Hungarian Parliament visited the Federal Republic of Germany March 30th to April 3rd. The MP's, who were invited by Hermann Josef Unland, president of the Economics, Committee of the Bundestag, were received by Richard Stucklen, deputy speaker of the Federal Assembly of the FRG. In the Federal Ministry of Economics, talks were held on economic cooperation between the two countries. The delegation met with several other leading personalities in the economic life of the FRG, including with members of the presidiums of the German Federation of Manufacturers (BDI) and the Federation of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry (DIHT). The Hungrian MP's visited Bayer Ag and viewed the Hannover industrial fair. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1451 GMT 3 Apr 87 LD]

MARKOJA RETURNS FROM BELGIUM -- Budapest, April 2 (MTI) -- Imre Markoja, minister of justice, who paid a four-day official visit to Belgium, returned on Thursday. In Brussels Imre Markoja had talks with his counterpart Jean Gol, deputy premier. The parties agreed that negotiations should begin on a bilateral agreement under which prison sentences can be served in the country of origin of the prisoner and that an agreement be examined for the settlement of cases of children abducted abroad. The Hungarian-Belgian extradition agreement is scheduled to be simplified and modified. The two parties discussed opportunities for cooperation in the fields of anti-terrorist struggle, enforcement of human rights, and criminal law and criminology. Recommendations were accepted for the development of bilateral cooperation. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 2 Apr 87 LD]

COUNTY DELEGATIONS FROM ROMANIA -- Budapest, April 2 (MTI) -- A delegation from the County of Timis in Romania headed by Avram Teodora, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania, industrial secretary of the Timis County Party Commission, chairman of the People's Council of Timis Country, arrived in Szeged Thursday, on a visit to its sister county of Csongrad. Members were met by Sandor Szabo, secretary of the Csongrad County Party Committee and will participate in celebrations being held in Csongrad County on the occasion of the anniverary of Hungary's liberation, visit large scale industrial and agricultural facilities to exchange briefs on practical experience, and study the work of factory party organizations. A delegation of party staff members from the County of Arad arrived in Bekescaba, on a visit to Bekes county. The delegation, led by Anghelois Nicolae, secretary of the Arad County Committee of the Communist Party of Romania met the leaders of Bekes County and party government leaders of Bekescsaba. During the course of the day the delegation of the neighbouring county in Romania studied retail trade and agriculture in Bekes County. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1527 GMT 2 Apr 87 LD]

JARUZELSKI SPEAKS TO ECONOMIC REFORM COMMISSION

LD252020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1126 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of PZPR Central Committee, to Economic Reform Commission meeting in Warsaw on 25 March -- recorded]

[Text] I had the privilege and satisfaction of chairing the Economic Reform Commission for more than 5 years. Today, I appear here as a guest invited by the comrade premier. Allow me to share a few thoughts with you.

The present meeting is being held at a very important time for the national economy and for Poland. We have entered the 6th year of the reform. Its basic assumptions have passed the test. The reform has become a tool with which we have achieved a great deal over the past few years, and in some cases even more than we could have imagined in the conditions of a serious economic breakdown. Sincere respect must be expressed for the Polish working class and all honest and diligent people who, while bearing the burden of everyday difficulties, increased the national wealth and contributed to our progress.

However, many unresolved problems still exist. Productivity is increasing too slowly. Waste and low-quality work are too widespread. The changes in the structure of the economy, particularly in export and market reconstruction, are weak and the balance is very precarious; in many sectors there is still no balance. The correlation between pay and labor productivity in many enterprises and collectives is subjective, often accidental. There are problems with lines. The efficiency of many institutions that provide services to the population is low. All this undermines the motivation, strikes at morale, and impedes the resourcefulness that is so badly needed.

The process and progress in implementing the reform to date have been strongly influenced by objective factors. It started in exceptionally disadvantageous conditions -- a serious breakdown and imbalance in the economy, greatly reduced working time, a sudden decline in imports and restrictions. The reform, as we said, lacked oxygen at the beginning. We failed to take advantage of all the possibilities available in its mechanism. But there were also subjective reasons: traces of conservative and bureaucratic attitudes, and psychological and social resistance to the economically essential actions and undertakings.

All in all, this weakened the impact of the reform. The reform, because its influence was weak, has produced imperfect results to date.

The present period requires and makes possible a fundamental acceleration of qualitative changes in the economy. This was clearly defined in the resolution of the 10th PZPR Congress which announced and recommended a move to the next stage of the reform. The third PZPR Central Committee plenum last December developed this idea as a result of work carried out by the Economic Reform Commission Secretariat with the creative participation of people including those present, scientists, and experts. A specific detailed project has emerged which is being examined by the commission today.

At its meeting yesterday, the Politburo once again confirmed the need for making radical economic changes. The reform must pass the threshold of the critical mass and result as quickly as possible in a return to equilibrium on the consumer, investment, supply, and labor market. The transition to the second stage of the economic reform means [the implementation of] the policy of releasing social energy. Meetings of members of the party leadership with enterprise work forces confirm these expectations and needs. The trade union movement has a militant attitude on this issue. The expectations of PRON and also of socioprofessional associations, especially the Polish Economic Association, the Supreme Technological Organization, and the Scientific Organization and Management Association are known. I am also convinced that the idea of the second reform stage will be granted full support by enterprise managers, workers' self-managements, and that in turn they will ensure the consistent implementation of its rules. The acceleration strategy, therefore, has and will continue to have numerous and strong allies. Entry into the second reform stage requires something which in this assembly we do not have to justify: decisive actions, primarily the assurance of the total effectiveness of economic mechanisms, serious changes and corrections of organizational structures, an improvement in the quality of management personnel, and the effectiveness of their activity in accordance with the new demands.

The reform requires intensified disciplinary and savings measures in the economy and administration, a tough struggle with degeneration and social ills, an awakening of socialist enterprise, innovativeness, scientific and technological progress, and the promotion of human initiative. This will result in strengthening the autonomy, self-management and self-financing enterprises, and thus strengthening of responsibility for economic results. This should be expressed in particular in adherence to the cardinal principle of socialist social justice each according to his capabilities and possibilities, to each according to the amount and quality. I stress categorically: work quality. The pay differentials between the conscientious and productive, those who (?lead), who make progress, and who make innovations, and those who work badly and who are content with the mediocre, must thus be increased. On the other hand, high incomes at society's expense through tax evasion, currency speculation, [word indistinct] procedures, taking advantage of the lack of equilibrium, and inflation must thus be eliminated more severely. At the same time with full concern and consistency we will assure social protection for all those whose fate justifies it.

The second stage of the economic reform requires great efficiency in the management of the state and economy. On the authority of the 10th PZPR Congress resolution a party-government commission was created that undertook and carried out the appropriate work. It was obliged to present to the national conference of PZPR delegates a comprehensive idea of the basic reorientation. But we will accelerate the pace. The initial changes will follow on from each other. In this process the center will be reformed, especially the economic center. Indirect links of management will be changed in accordance with economic principles, and the number of units and intermediate levels especially in supply, the market, and contracting centers will be significantly limited.

The position of the monopolists will continue to be reduced on the basis of the antimonopolist law. The system of control in our state will be simplified and better coordinated. It will support more effectively the implementation of the reform's goals. Job certification in enterprises should be a kind of organizational and methodological support for the second reform stage. The state of work to date is unsatisfactory. Certification must be accelerated and improved, and it ought to be encouraged by the urgent adoption of a resolution on work organization and norms. There are plans to improve organization and procedures in offices and institutions that directly serve the population. The must bring about a saving in the time used to deal with citizen's affairs.

The position of people's councils and organs of self-government will be strengthened. The proposal to form the new kind of ownership -- communal property [wlasnosc komunalna] -- will serve this aim. The review will also include the cooperative organizations, the institutions of the superstructure, and the apparatus of the social organizations that use budget subsidies. Some of them will receive, in accordance with the decisions of the 10th congress, some of the powers and the tasks of the state administration. All these undertakings and decisions ought to improve significantly the operation of the state apparatus and the economy and reduce administration costs. This will be expressed in savings in numbers of staff, including significant reductions particularly in higher-level management posts. The modernized model of our state's operation will also soon be properly reflected in the modified and savings-oriented structure of the party apparatus.

The formulation of the new economic reality must be closely accompanied by the cadres policy, as defined by the Central Committee resolution of October 1983. Some progress has been achieved in its implementation. It is, however, inadequate. We must tackle more consistently the issue of respect for the basic assumption: the right person in the right place. We rely on ideological, wise, innovative and dynamic cadres, irrespective of party, membership.

This will be helped by concern for genuine competition for management posts and a penetrating review of management cadres, which should become a significant claim of job certification and review of structures. We attach great importance to the role of master craftsmen and brigade leaders, to their active participation in the process of job certification, to the organization of partnership groups with their active participation and the brigade system of work organization. To sum up, we will be improving conditions, strengthening the abilities of management cadres to fulfill effectively their functions and decisively increasing the promotion, prestige and material preferences for managers achieving the best results.

At the same time, we must and will more consistently dispense with those who are lackadaisical, complacent, conservative in habit and who do not understand the time of the reform. On the Politburo's resolution the chairman of the Council of Ministers has authorized General Czeslaw Kiszczak, chairman of the Council of Ministers' Commission for Law Adherance, Public Order and Social Discipline, to prepare and rapidly introduce activities crucial for discipline and order and to economize. The number of service cars and chauffeurs for administrative offices and state institutions will be significantly reduced. The number of Western cars used by state bodies will be drastically restricted. In addition to financial savings, this will reduce the shortage of drivers in public transport and will also make it possible to sell the withdrawn cars through generally accessible auctions. The number of telephones used by institutions will be reduced where it is possible to obtain connections through telephone exchanges. The numbers regained will then be allocated to health service and social welfare establishments and also to those persons in most need and who have waited longest for the installation of telephones.

Unreasonable expenditures on service trips abroad -- the sui generis tourism for social monies -- and also on the purchase of certain items for the furnishing of offices and institutions will be eliminated. [paragraph continues]

The savings that result will be directed primarily to the needs of education and the health service and also for the appropriate bonuses for people carrying out their obligations with exceptional sacrifice and efficiency. Over and above this, special attention will be paid to the legality of obtained incomes. The principle to the effect that, next to other forms of responsibility, material benefits obtained through transgression of the law are subject to confiscation will be pursued with greater efficiency. The legal protection and also state inspection bodies will intensify their detective repressive activities directed against all manifestations of waste and inefficiency.

Finally, more radical methods must be used to counteract drunkenness. Appropriate decisions will be made. Other manifestations of pathology also demand more effective counteraction. Over and above this, it will be necessary to intensify requirements relating to hygiene and cleanliness and also to restrict places where smoking is allowed. This is no joke. It is difficult to implement the ambitious tasks of the second stage while people dull their minds with alcohol and also ruin their health.

One more comment: There are reserves everywhere, throughout the economy, industry, and agriculture. Because of the importance of the food economy, as an emergency measure organizational and technical assistance will be given in selected areas of the country by selected units of the Polish Armed Forces and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. They will undertake the task of recultivating a large part of waste land and will strengthen the infrastructure such as roads, waterways, and communications networks in some areas. They will take part, as required, in the agricultural production process.

At the 10th congress we presented an alternative: Faster or slower? The prepared draft of the second reform stage confirms that we can and should go faster. The material examined today by the Economic Reform Commission will become the subject of a campaign of consultation and explanation. We count on the activeness of the citizens, on the enrichment and supplement to the general assumptions presented here and to the immediate measures. We are at a historic point in the implementation of the reform. Determination and effectiveness of action will determine the fate of individuals, the situation of Polish families and society, and our country's progress and will thus become an encouraging factor in the agreement of all social forces that stand on the platform of accelerated development and the vital interests of our nation.

Messner Addresses Commission

LD261036 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2100 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] [Announcer] Twenty-two speakers took part in today's Economic Reform Commission session. Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers summed up the discussion.

[Begin Messner recording] First, let me thank all those who took part in our meeting, which lasted a long time, but since the subject is both very interesting and controversial I think that the extension of our meeting beyond the planned time has been justified. The presence of the first secretary at today's meeting of the commission testifies to the high standing and importance attached by the political, party, and state authorities to the issue of economic reform and its consistent implementation for achieving the expected results. Speaking of the expected results, one has to go back to the directions adopted by the ninth [PZPR] congress in 1981.

Both the discussion and all materials have all the time referred to the basic document. The subject of the second stage of economic reform, since the 10th congress, has been spoken about differently in different milieus. This discussion has to achieve a certain goal, has to decide on certain issues, and has to endorse a kind of acceptance for further implementation to allow for later improvement. Therefore, it first has to give a clearer definition to some issues which have been treated only briefly, and confront them with the directions of economic reform of 1981. But at the same time, at this stage, in which we have a qualitatively different situation both as regards the sociopolitical situation and also the economic situation, it must give a clearer definition.

Is the reform impeded or not? How deeply is it impeded for subjective and for objective reasons? Has the reform already had some effect, or not? Is the reform associated with price rises alone, or not? I would like us to define it clearly and simply by saying that we are seeking the achievement of equilibrium simply by price changes. However, the issue of prices is extremely sensitive in our society, and not only in our society. It is a problem and it can't be set aside -- not to mention other matters -- if we are talking about equilibrium. But we must remember that the main issue leading to equilibrium is that of increasing supplies, both as far as prodution and imports are concerned.

Another problem I would like to mention here is the matter of a consistent price reform, which is much talked about and which is often seen -- here, in this hall, and outside this hall too -- as a brake, and a cause for many things. As far as removing this brake is concerned, we can deal with this matter easily and swiftly, with, of course, one proviso: That we shall not create chaos which we will be unable to control. This matter should be continued and accelerated; it must be coordinated with the work done by the party and state commission dealing with the assessment of structures -- structures and job reviews and all the problems concerning this commission -- led by Comrade Wozniak. I think we will soon be able to present a satisfactory solution to all these problems. [end recording]

At the end of the debates it was decided that the Secretariat of the Economc Reform Commission, having taken into account the views expressed during the discussion, would elaborate a draft of the assumptions of the second phase of the reform and would submit it to public consultations.

Commission Discusses Salaries

LD072206 Warsaw PAP in English 2120 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 7 -- The secretariat of the Government Commission for Reform examined and adopted here today draft proposals of regulating the principles of remunerating managerial staffs of state-owned industrial enterprises.

The presented solutions followed broad consultations and discussions involving self-managements and directors of industrial plants.

The proposed solutions aim at tying the growth and level of directors' salaries with the level of profit gained by their respective enterprises. The proposals also strive to eliminate the hitherto disproportions between the salaries of managerial staff and employees, often reflected in director's being placed very low on payrolls.

ENTERPRISES FOUND TO 'DECEIVE' CLIENTS

LD072239 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Many firms still try to hide disorganization in enterprises and deceive their clients by increasing the prices of their products. Among other things, last year inspectors of the Revenue Department in Kielce inspected 141 units, and various inadequacies were confirmed in 90 of them. The producers had to reduce prices on 1,600 products, thus, clients paid more than 212 million zloties less than originally demanded by the producers. This year, repeat inspections were carried out in 30 enterprises, and price manipulations [cenowe kombinacje] were again confirmed in 22 of them. Money is most often cheated from clients by those enterprises providing building and reconstruction services, putting up the prices for labor and marking up the costs of purchases.

PRON SECRETARY DISCUSSES NATIONAL ACCORD

AU031556 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 15 Mar 87 p 5

[Interview with Jerzy Jaskierna, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON) by Bernard Figiel: "Before the Second PRON Congress -- To Know How To Agree To Differ" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Figiel] You are for a genuine social, national, and religious accord. Does PRON fulfill expectations in this regard?

[Jaskiernia] I think that, taking into consideration its principles and policy, PRON no doubt continues to fulfill these expectations. It is hard for me to say what we should now charge in the PRON program in order to stress even more strongly its readiness to establish dialogue and to achieve accord. We must not view these questions in an abstrat way. We must view them in terms of specific activities such as moral rebirth, the democratization of the system of government, the extension of the guarantees of legality, the promotion of the country's harmonious socioeconomic development with the help of the consistent realization of the economic reform, the solicitude for the young generation, and the protection of the natural environment. [passage omitted]

[Figiel] Although PRON has developed various forms of citizens' dialogue in solving various problems, some people continue to claim that PRON is not genuine and effective enough.

[Jaskiernia] We know that PRON's credibility depends on our ability to honor our pledges vis-a-vis society. That is why we try to take every proposal into consideration. We highly value the views of those who not only tell us "what to do," but also commit their authority and skills to increasing PRON achievements. The criticism and warnings originating with these people are of crucial significance for PRON because they are based on the concern for PRON's condition, authority, social acceptance, and loyalty to the process of socialist construction.

However, there is no lack of people who express views about PRON from the sidelines, who do not want to make the slightest move to push forward the process of accord. There are also those who are decidely hostile to the strategy of national agreement. Most often their criticism of PRON consists of spreading disbelief and propagating the Machiavellian vision of total manipulation that has allegedly been PRON's feature from the very beginning. The reason for this is quite obvious: to prevent progress in national agreement at any price; and yet PRON is a social movement and represents a form of society's self-organization. PRON has no other source of strength than the militancy of the citizens who realize the value of social activities. Our policy is to enable every citizen to find a place in PRON for his individual activities in favor of society.

In the past few years citizens have been able to considerably increase their influence on the government and management. There has been substantial progress in cadre policy because many nonparty people, including believers, have been able to assume important positions. The coalition method of government continues to consolidate. However, all this is still an open process, and it is therefore PRON's task to induce people to participate in the task of solving many difficult important problems, including the natural environment, national education, food, housing, and so on. [passage omitted]

[Figiel] What about attracting Catholic communities?

[Jaskiernia] In a society that is pluralistic in its world views and politics, dialogue is a desirable form of social relations because it helps to create a better understanding and to bring about more effective cooperation. PRON has worked out many proposals on how to conduct dialogue, but new proposals can still be worked out if society really wants them. We have dialogue with PRON and we can have dialogue in which PRON is one of the partners. Both dialogues are important. The experience of the "Consensus" dialogue group is an encouraging example that shows that the Catholic Church, the laymen who enjoy the church's confidence, and PRON can find points of common interest in positive activities such as combating social ills, educating young people, supporting regional initiatives, and so on. Efforts to expand this cooperation, to promote the nation's moral health, to perseveringly overcome the objective and subjective obstacles to dialogue, and to fight mutual prejudices can effectively pave the road to the church's more favorable relations with PRON.

[Figiel] Any specific initiative to bring these two institutions closer together?

[Jaskiernia] The Forum of Catholic-Social Thought has already been established within the PRON National Council. This is one more attempt to stretch a hand to the Catholic communities, following the establishment of the Commission for Social Dialogue, Accord, and Consultations. No one is criticized or told to stop speaking and sit down at the sessions of this commission. In a word, its sessions are no place for hypocrisy and sham activity. The same atmosphere dominates the sessions of the National Council Discussions Club and the Movie Club attached to the Commission for Moral Rebirth and Civic Social Education. Participation in these commissions and clubs involves no obligations and compels no one to proffer membership declarations. Nor do we compel anyone to accept our invitations. Everything is voluntary. Everyone can come and go as he pleases. [passage omitted]

ANTIALCOHOL COMMISSION DISCUSSES EXPERIENCE

LD072029 Warsaw PAP in English 1900 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 7 — The Commission for Countering Alcoholism attached to the Council of Ministers today discussed the four years of experience gained during the functioning of the law on upbringing in sobriety and countering alcoholism.

Last year once again saw many negative phenomena. Supplies of spirits to the market went up while the plan of wine and beer supplies was not met. Therefore, a negative structure of alcohol consumption remained intact with 68 percent of the "share" falling to vodka and other hard liquors. There was a lack of bottles containing less than 0.5 litres of alcohol with 0.375 litre bottles accounting for barely 4.7 percent of alcohol supplies.

On the other hand, an improvement in the quality of domestic wines and lowering their "percentage" as well as halting supplies of low-grade vodkas should be deemed as positive phenomena. Overall, the statistical average pole last year drank 6.9 litres of 100 percent proof alcohol.

The effects of execessive drinking are manifested in various ways. For the militia it is the basic crime factor. Last year 73 thousand criminal offences were committed by drunken people. They were the perpetrators of 74 percent of all homocides, 80 percent of rapes and 87 percent of brigandages. Alcohol destroys family ties, leads to quarrels.

About 9.7 billion zlotys were allotted last year to combat alcoholism and to preventive-educational activities. Thanks to the anti-alcoholism fund psychiatric and alcoholism treatment clinics received 630 more beds, while social welfare homes were allotted 55 more vacancies. Medical personnel received 72 new flats. 27 thousands familes of alcoholics were awarded material assistance. The fund made it possible to finance the construction of 64 sports fields, 237 playing and training grounds and 11 sports and recreation halls.

'TRANSCRIPT' OF URBAN 24 MARCH PRESS CONFERENCE

AU041723 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 Mar 87 p 6

["Transcript" of the 24 March news conference by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban to foreign and Polish journalists in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Kari Matti Hoviseppae, KANSAN UUTISET, Finland: In his interview for RZECZPOSPOLITA Minister Adam Lopatka said that those who refuse to do military service because of their religious convictions are allowed to do substitute service. However, there is evidence that such persons are put on trial and given prison sentences. Could you tell us if there is any other way out for such persons?

Urban: I have often discussed this matter, but perhaps you were not present so I will repeat that the persons who refuse to do military service for religious reasons are allowed to do substitute service if their religious claims are asessed as genuine. This substitute service can be done in various ways. However, if these persons refuse to do substitute service they are put on trial for refusing to do military service. Our intention is to induce such persons not to refuse military service on religious grounds. We have had talks in this connection with the leadership of the Jehovas Witnesses because this religion is the only one to oppose military service because of its faith. So far we have been unable to reach a compromise that would induce Jehovas Witnesses to do military service. [passage omitted]

Matthew Vita, AP: Another anniversary of the discovery [in 1943] of the bodies of Polish officers in Katyn [the USSR] will occur on 12 April. Is this one of the blank spots in Polish history in view of the fact that the government announced that it would eliminate all blank spots? Will Poland or the USSR or perhaps the Polish and Soviet mass media do something together to eliminate this blank spot from history?

Urban: I answered such a question in the past. I see no grounds for your question and have nothing to say. [passage omitted]

Halim Soudah, PLO PRESS AGENCY: Following a meeting between the Polish ambassador in Tunisia with the head of the PLO Political Department, the PLO PRESS AGENCY announced that Poland had taken initiative on humanitarian assistance for Palestinian camps. Could you tell us what this initiative involves?

Urban: I am unable to do so at the moment. I am unable to be precise about this initiative. I will ask my office to supply you with more precise information. [passage omitted]

Kari Matti Hoviseppae: Recent reports have shown that people continue to complain more and more about deteriorating quality. What does the government intend to do about this?

Urban: I assume you have in mind the quality of Polish products. Every department and sector has very detailed plans for improving production quality. These plans are complicated and full of various features so I am hard put to summarize them concisely, but, generally speaking, one measure to put things right is tighter control. We realize that present control checks are too lax and in favor of plants, which are only too often interested in quantity rather than quality. The economic reform mechanisms also seek to improve quality because producing and abundance of poor quality goods is economic nonsense and cannot be socially justified. [passage omitted]

Kevin Ruane, BBC: Does the second stage of the economic reform consist of measures other than just price hikes and reduced subsidies? Are the trade unions represented by the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ] against the second stage of the economic reform?

Urban: The program for the second stage has still not been finally formulated, but you should expect important statements on this subject in the near future. Your question about the OPZZ has been improperly addressed. Please ask the OPZZ spokesman. Besides, your question is premature in light of my reply to your first question. [passage omitted]

More on Press Conference

LD241819 Warsaw PAP in English 1622 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 24 -- Distorted Radio Free Europe [RFE] reports on price rises this year, extension of GDR's territorial waters, Bundestage debate on FRG foreign policy, opinion poll on youth, possibility of a referendum on nuclear power industry, Yugoslavia's internal difficulties, changes in the Soviet Union, end of the conflict with rock miners, overemployment, second stage of the reform, foreign currency write-offs, explosion in front of party committee in Gdynia -- the above topics dominated the press conference of minister Jerzy Urban for Polish and foreign journalists today.

Radio Free Europe Distorted Reports [subhead]

In the beginning of the press conference the Government Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban commented on some reports by Western media, especially the RFE, regarding developments in Poland. Urban described them as "distorted" and denied the signing of any contract on storing toxic substances (dioxines) on the Polish territory, calling the RFE's report to this effect "a poor service for the truth". Urban also said that the investigation ordered by the minister of mining into facts described in an anonymous letter sent from the Myslowice colliery and conveyed to the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, and published also by the RFE, showed that the charges had been false except one. Minister Urban conveyed to the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG the full documentation concerning the issue and expressed his hope that the paper would sincerely and amply publish the results.

The spokesman also denied the RFE reports that the TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY Catholic weekly had his paper supply cut and the Catholic press was discriminated in this way. He said that the Znak publishing house had received an identical bulk of paper this year as the year before, adding that in connection with the papal visit the church-related publishers were receiving extra 200 tonnes of paper for periodicals and 500 tonnes for books.

Minister Urban denied that Father Jankowski had allegedly been "harassed". The spokesman explained that Father Jankowski had received a Mercedes car as gift from the FRG (worth 25 million zlotys) for which the due tax was 2,690,000 zlotys.

Price Rises in 1987 [subhead]

Asked about the scale of price rises in the current year, Minister Urban said that the rises would not exceed the level envisaged in the plan for this year, adding that a meeting of the OPZZ (All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions) with the participation of the government's representatives would be held tomorrow with a view to discussing issues connected with the increases.

Widening of Territorial Waters by GDR [subhead]

Asked whether the Polish Government has reached an agreement with the GDR in the question of Poland's western neighbour increasing the width of the strip of territorial waters to 12 nautical miles (which would also include the entrance to the port in Swinoujscie), Urban said that talks on the issue were still in progress.

Attitude Toward Debate on FRG's Foreign Policy [subhead]

Answering the question on how he evaluated the course of the latest debate in the Bundestag on the FRG's foreign policy, Urban referred to the Sejm address by Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski, who, in the part pertaining to Poland's relations with that country, stressed that relations with the FRG are in the center of attention of Polish foreign policy, and that Poland upheld the readiness for the normalization of affairs on the basis of the 1970 treaty, and would continue looking for possibilities of cooperation and putting forward initiatives aimed at solving the still existing problems.

CBOS Poll [subhead]

Asked to comment on the fact that 25 percent of the young people polled by the CBOS (Public Opinion Polling Centre) do not want to build socialism in Poland, while a large percentage wants to leave the country, Urban said that though he does not know the findings of this study, it nevertheless means that 75 percent want to build socialism in Poland, while the percentage of the ill-disposed will certainly decline.

Atomic Energy [subhead]

Asked if he expects that a referendum in Poland on the future of atomic energy will be possible, Urban said that a wide discussion on this issue is continuing, while the Sejm is at present working on an appropriate law on consultations and referendum. If this law is passed, then the appropiate organizations and institutions will be able to file questions for referendum.

Yugoslavia's Internal Difficulties [subhead]

Asked to comment on the situation in Yugoslavia which ensued from a wage freeze and asked whether the Polish authorities could be able to aid Yugoslavia in solving this problem, Urban said that it is not the vocation of the Polish Government spokesman to comment on all world events. The method of asking the spokesman about these matters is erroneous. The difficulties in Yugoslavia are that country's internal affair and Poland has no reason to interfere in those matters. Furthermore, nobody asked her to do so. We also wish other countries not to interfere in our affairs, he said.

Changes in the Soviet Union [subhead]

Asked whether the changes occuring in the Soviet Union are revolutionary, evolutionary, or something else by their character the spokesman referred in his reply to Wojciech Jaruzelski's statement on the issue, to the effect that these changes are significant, sweeping, and fully supported by Poland.

Conflict With Rock Miners [subhead]

Answering questions about the conflict with rock miners, Minister Urban told the conference that the strike alert announced by these miners was abrogated March 20, and he said that the prime minister had signed an ordinance that satisfied the rock miners and expanded their rights so as to match those enshrined in the miner's charter. Urban added that many questions were still to be resolved in this field.

Overemployment [subhead]

One question concerned Professor Kaleta's interview for the ITD student's weekly on the existence in Poland of the so-called latest unemployment. Minister Urban said that there is no unemployment in this country either plain or latent. In his interview Professor Kaleta presented various actual deficiencies of the Polish labour market.

There are enterprises and institutions employing too many people and there are others with shortage of hands. There are inefficient workers and employees whose qualifications are being squandered. But there is no reason to call faulty employment a latent employment. Unemployment is a tragic social situation when people have no jobs and cannot get them. This is the case in most capitalist countries, not in ours.

Reform's Second Stage [subhead]

While describing his attitude to the second stage of the economic reform, the spokesman said that this stage had not been given a concrete shape yet and that important statements should be expected in the nearest future.

Foreign Currency Write-Offs [subhead]

The question of foreign currency write-offs was also an opportunity to ask just how the government is going to sort out this problem. Urban said that the government had regulated this issue this year but the central imports collided with debt repayment. Urban admitted that the government breached the rules of play in this question and that it is now trying to mend things.

Explosion in Front of Party Committee in Gdynia [subhead]

Asked whether the authorities have identified those responsible for the explosion in front of the Gdynia Party Committee building, Urban said that they have not. But part of the Western press already has, he said. Urban questioned the accuracy of AFP reports that, according to leaflets disseminated in Gdansk, this was the work of the organization Action Directe III in Poland, and that the Security Service (SB) was allegedly involved in the provocation. Urban stressed that the Polish Security Service had never come across the Action Directe, at least in the Polish territory, and, according to what he knew, the information about the leaflets was also false.

"We do not know who is the perpetrator of the explosion in front of the party committee in Gdynia," Urban said.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR KIRK

AU071743 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1828 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 07-04-1987 -- April 7, in the afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Roger Kirk, ambassador of the United States of America in Bucharest, upon the latter's request.

During the talk conducted on the occasion, aspects were approached of the evolution of the relations between Romania and the USA, other problems of common concern.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR ENVOY ON REQUEST

AU081023 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this morning received Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, at the latter's request.

The Soviet ambassador conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu a friendly message and best wishes on behalf of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the message and asked the ambassador to extend friendly greetings and best wishes to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

During the ensuing talks, the two sides discussed certain questions regarding developing Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship and cooperation.

PRESS ITEMS MARK HUNGARY'S NATIONAL DAY

AU041552 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/4/1987 -- On 4 April the leading Romanian dailies mark the 42nd celebration of Hungary's liberation. Dailies SCINTEIA, ROMANIA LIBERA and SCINTEIA TINERETULUI carry the telegram in which President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Constantin Dascasescu address warm congratulations to Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The newspapers also mention the congratulatory telegrams sent by the chairman of the Grand National Assembly and by the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council, the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] Central Committee, the GTUCR [General Union of Romanian Trade Unions] Central Council, the National Women's Council, by mass organizations and central Romanian institutions to similar institutions and organizations in Hungary.

Editorial notes highlight the successes achieved by Hungary in the years of the socialist construction. Daily SCINTEIA mentions that over the interval the neighbouring country increased its industrial production over 15 times, that changes have occurred in the very structure of the industry and that, starting from this, labour productivity was improved. The newspaper shows that changes have occurred in agriculture, too, and mentions that currently this is based on the ample use of modern machines and technologies.

In turn, daily ROMANIA LIBERA reads: Contemporary Hungary is a state with a modern economy in full swing, with notable achievements in the fields of science, technology, education and culture and in the entire work of building the socialist society.

Both dailies stress that appreciation is shown in Romania to the Hungarian people's achievements in the socialist construction and that their efforts along the path of progress are followed with interest.

Noting that in centuries the Romanian people and the Hungarian people have been side by side in the fight for freedom, progress and a better life, ROMANIA LIBERA notes: The best sons of the Romanian and Hungarian peoples, their revolutionary forces have always opposed the policy of national division and hatred promoted by the exploiting classes and carefully cultivated the Romanian-Hungarian friendship.

Both SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA run travel notes from Hungary.

The celebration of Hungary's liberation is an opportunity to recall the contribution made by the Romanian Army by the side of the Soviet Army to crushing fascism in Hungary. As many as 42,700 Romanian military died in the hard battles fought to oust the enemy from the Hungarian territory. Those fights are an unforgettable event in the history of the Romanian-Hungarian relations, which created premises for ties of friendship and collaboration to be established and to grow between the two countries and peoples.

Next, the daily of the CC of the RCP shows: In the socialist construction years the relationships between Romania and Hungary have witnessed a positive evolution on multiple planes, growing based on the Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance [sentence as received]. Imposing themselves in this respect owing to their importance were the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar who worked out the guidelines for the intensification of the Romanian-Hungarian collaboration in the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural domains as well as on an international plane, in the struggle for peace, understanding and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

The importance of firmly promoting the policy of good-neighbourliness emerges powerfully in the process of building and developing the new system, its capitalization being based on the strict observance of the equality of rights and of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs and mutual advantage — the guarantee for the expansion and deepening of the relationships of friendship and collaboration.

On the 42nd anniversary of Hungary's liberation the Romanian people address the Hungarian people congratulations and the wish to make new successes in the socialist construction, and at the same time express the belief that the development of the Romanian-Hungarian relationships of friendshp and collaboration meets the interests of both countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace.

Hungary's Ambassador Lays Wreath

AU031334 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1317 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 03/04/1987 — On Friday, April 3, the ambassador of the People's Republic of Hungary to Bucharest, Pal Szuts laid a floral wreath at the Memorial to the Heroes of the Struggle for the Liberty of the People and of the Homeland, for Socialism, as well as at the Memorial to the Soviet Heroes on the forty-second anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascist domination.

Leaders Send Greetings

AU071811 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Apr 87 p 5

[National day message sent by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of SR of Romania and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government, on the 42d anniversary of Hungary's liberation]

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, to Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and to Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of the SR of Romania, of the Romanian people, and on our own behalf, we convey to you warm greetings on the occasion of the Hungarian people's national day — the 42d anniversary of its liberation from the fascist oppression, to which side by side with the Soviet Army, the Romanian soldiers made an important contribution.

We wish that, through joint efforts, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and the Hungarian peoples, with deeply rooted progressive traditions of struggle and solidarity, develop more strongly, based on the principles of socialism, full equality of rights, respect for independence and national sovereignty, and noninterference in domestic affairs, for the benefit of the Romanian and the Hungarian peoples and in the interest of the cause of detente, understanding, and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

On this national holiday, we wish the friendly and neighboring Hungarian people new successes in building the socialist society in their homeland.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania

CEAUSESCU CABLES LIBYAN LEADER AL-QADHDHAFI

AU031740 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Mar 87 p 3

[Cable sent by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu from aboard his airplane to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Tripoli,

Flying over your country's territory, I would like to extend to you warm greetings and best wishes for personal health and happiness as well as wishes for the friendly Libyan Arab people's progress, prosperity, and peace.

I again express the conviction that relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further develop to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the cause of detente, understanding, and peace in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

BIRLEA SIGNS PROTOCOL WITH POLISH PLANNING CHIEF

AU021927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 2/4/1987 -- The talks between the delegations of the central planning bodies of Romania and Poland concluded in Bucharest on Thursday, April 2. The Romanian delegation was led by Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and the Polish delegation by Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Planning Commission of the Polish People's Republic.

The two delegations examined the present stage of the Romanian-Polish economic relations, as well as new ways and means conducive to the development of the collaboration in domains of mutual interest, to the expansion and diversification of mutual goods exchanges.

The heads of the two delegations signed a protocol on the development of economic cooperation and production specialization between the two countries.

STOIAN MEETS ITALIAN SOCIALIST LEADER CRAXI

AU031333 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1324 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Rome AGERPRES 03/04/1987 -- The secretary-general of the Italian Socialist party [PSI], prime minister of Italy, Bettino Craxi, received Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who represents the Romanian Communist Party to the 44th PSI Congress. The reception occasioned an exchange of friendly messages between Bettino Craxi and RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the talks stress was laid on the fine cooperative links between the RCP and PSI, between Romania and Italy, on the joint wish to expand them on various planes.

Meets Italian Party Officials

AU061945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Rome, AGERPRES, 06-04-1987 -- The secretary-general of the Italian Democratic Socialist Party, Franco Nicolazzi, received Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. The reception occasioned an exchange of messages between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and Franco Nicolazzi.

During the talk the relations of manysided collaboration between the two parties and countries were evoked with emphasis on the mutual wish to further develop them.

Ion Stoian, who represented the RCP at the Congress of the Italian Socialist Party also held talks with Giorgio Napolitano and Antonio Rubbi, members of the direction of the Italian Communist Party. Mutual information was exchanged on the concerns of the two parties on an internal plane, as well as views on current international political issues. Satisfaction was expressed at the positive course of the relations of the RCP and PCI and also the wish to develop them, to mutual advantage, in the interests of the cause of collaboration, peace and socialism.

RCP CC PLENUM BASES DECISION ON CEAUSESCU SPEECH

AU011415 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

["RCP Central Committee Plenum Decision of 24-25 March 1987"]

[Text] A plenum of the RCP Central Committee was held on 24-25 March 1987 under the chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

The plenum greatly valued the extensive speech given on that occasion by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his realistic and profoundly scientific analysis permeated by a great party spirit, revolutionary exactingness, and responsibility of regarding the activity and results achieved by the working people's collectives in the first quarter of the current year, as well as the ways and means of action to commendably fulfill the 1987 plan tasks in terms of parameters, quality, and efficiency, and to implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions.

The participants in the plenum decided in complete unity that the theses, ideas, and guidelines of exceptional theoretical and practical importance contained in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech shall be the basis of future activity; they constitute an extensive and mobilizing program of work and revolutionary action for party bodies and organizations, for the Communists, and the whole nation, with a view to unflinchingly implementing the plans for this year and the overall 5-year plan aimed at intensive development, better organizing and modernizing the production process, setting economic-financial norms, constantly increasing labor productivity, and broadly applying the most modern achievements of the scientific-technical revolution in all areas.

With the most fervent feelings of patriotic pride and gratitude, the participants in the plenum stressed the essential role and decisive contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to realistically and creatively formulating and substantiating our party's and state's overall domestic and foreign policy, and his contribution to the broad mobilization of the people's energy to implement the strategic target of Romania's transition to a new stage of development, the stage of a medium-developed socialist country by the end of the century.

The plenum assesses that the results achieved so far in the country's socioeconomic development are the fruit of the enthusiastic work performed by all people, who, closely united around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are acting with great communist and revolutionary responsibility to constantly raise their free, sovereign, and independent homeland to new heights of civilization and progress.

The participants in the plenum pledge to spare no effort in doing all they can to optimally fulfill the tasks devolving on the working people's collectives under the uniform nation plan on the country's socioeconomic development for 1987. [paragraph continues]

This would lay a lasting basis for the implementation of the targets of the new scientific-technical and agrarian revolutions, and for a constant improvement in the material and cultural standard of living of all our people -- the supreme goal of the RCP's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society which we are successfully building in Romania.

1. In connection with the government report on the fulfillment of the uniform national plan on Romania's socioeconomic development in the first quarter and the measures to fulfill the plan for the second quarter and for the whole of 1987, and in connection with the proper progress of spring agricultural operations, the plenum stressed the need to take all necessary technical and organizational measures and to act with great responsibility so as to commendably fulfill the plan for the coming quarter and for the whole year by resolutely implementing the programs put forward for the various areas of activity. Special attention has to be paid to eliminating obvious shortcomings, to making up for all lags as quickly as possible, and to completely fulfilling the plan for the first quarter.

In completely endorsing the tasks set forth and the recommendations made by the party secretary general, as well as the criticism voiced in connection with the shortcomings in various sectors because achievements were not up to plan provisions and programs for the first 3 months of this year, the plenum asked the government, the ministries, central departments, enterprises, and all county party committees to take firm and compulsory measures to ensure the resolute fulfillment of item-specified production. This is decisive for the fulfillment of the plan and for the proper progress of all activities.

The plenum also requested that particular attention be paid to the fulfillment of regional production plans, and to the development of each county in keeping with targets set for item-specified production, commodity production, and for the other indicators which will ensure a balanced improvement of all areas in our country. In conformity with the 13th RCP Congress decisions, special attention has to be paid this year to vigorously developing small-scale industry and services in the units of the people's councils, in the system of artisan cooperatives, in agricultural production cooperatives, and in production, procurement, and sales cooperatives in all counties.

Proceeding from the assessment made by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, according to which resolving the energy problem is decisive for the general development of the country, the plenum stressed that resolute action must be continued to fulfill tasks in mining, the energy and oil fields, to put into operation all planned energy capacities, to carry out repair work on schedule, and to strengthen order and discipline in this important sector. The Ministry of Electrical Power, the other ministries producing materials and equipment, and the county party committees must take all necessary measures to completely implement the programs regarding implementing the energy, oil, coal, and other ore production required by the economic activity. The Central Committee plenum decided that the respective sectors and their management should report on how the measures established for the energy sector have been implemented to the plenum in October this year.

To improve foreign trade, the plenum decided that all necessary measures must be taken to properly organize and pursue the fulfillment of export production on schedule, and at an appropriate qualitative and technical level. The plenum asked the ministries, central economic bodies, and all units to optimally fulfill their obligations and the highly responsible tasks they have in this important field to ensure the complete fulfillment of the contracted production and that products are delivered to our foreign partners on schedule.

The plenum fully endorsed the assessments made by the party secretary general and requested that action be taken to develop production sharing, and to strengthen participation in the fulfillment of the programs put forward within CEMA, to expand and deepen cooperation -- on the basis of long-term contracts -- with all socialist countries, with the developing countries, with developed capitalist countries, and to ensure Romania's increasingly active participation in the international division of labor.

In the spirit of tasks put forward by the party secretary general, the plenum asked the government, the ministries, central departments, and all economic units to take firm measures to optimally implement the investment program, to put into operation new capacities on schedule, and to firmly reduce energy and material consumption in this field as well. The plenum demanded that greater attention be paid to surplus stocks and formulating new material consumption norms, and that action should be taken in an atmosphere of order and discipline to strictly respect technologies, improve the quality and technical standard of products, to implement the program to increase labor productivity, economic efficiency and profitability, and to perfect the management system of all activities.

In connection with the spring agricultural campaign, the plenum assessed that all technical and organizational conditions exist to achieve yields of more than 32 metric tons of grains this year and similar yields in vegetable growing, in wine and fruit growing, and in the other sectors. The plenum asked the Ministry of Agriculture, county party committees and peoples' councils, the joint agroindustrial councils, the party and state organizations, and all agricultural workers to make every effort to ensure the proper progress of agricultural operations, carrying out first and second period sowing at the same time, and proceeding to third period sowing as soon as weather conditions permit. It is necessary to take firm measures to tend crops, achieve the planned productions, and to ensure proper supplies of early vegetables for the population. Everything must be done in the animal breeding sector to implement the provisions on increasing livestock, especially cattle and sheep.

The plenum asked the Ministry of Agriculture and all agricultural bodies to constantly perfect their work style and methods, and to take all necessary measures so that 1987 will mark a general improvement in all activities in all agricultural sectors, so that it turns into a decisive year for implementing the targets of the new agrarian revolution in our country.

Fully endorsing the party secretary general's assessments regarding the activity of our workers revolutionary democracy, the plenum decided that, in view of the 15 years since the creation of those democratic leadership bodies and forms, a study, an inventory should be made of results achieved so far in order to establish measures on this basis to firmly apply self-management and self-administration in all areas, and to ensure the constant development and proper operation of our system of democratic bodies.

The plenum expresses the conviction that the ministries, central departments, enterprises, party bodies and organizations, the Communists, and all working people in industry and agriculture act with determination and dedication, and in a great revolutionary spirit to fully implement this year's plan provisions, those of the overall 5-year plan, and all plans and programs for our country's socioeconomic development.

2. The plenum discussed and unanimously endorsed the report on the number, composition, and organizational structure of the party on 31 December 1986 and the political-organizational activity carried out by the party bodies and organizations to implement the party decisions and directives.

On this occasion, too, the Central Committee stressed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's decisive contribution to constantly strengthening the party and its unity and political and organizational force, to continuously enhancing its role — in keeping with the new conditions — in mobilizing and leading our people, and in uniting the creative efforts of the whole nation to implement the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. The plenum greatly appreciated the highly theoretical and scientific activity carried out by the party secretary general during this period, his concepts on constantly enhancing the party's leading role, developing and consolidating socialist ownership and workers revolutionary democracy — which constitute particularly important contributions to enriching revolutionary experience and practice, and scientific socialism.

The plenum assessed that, in the spirit of the 13th RCP Congress decisions and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations and guidelines, last year the political-organizational and cultural-educational activity of fashioning the new man carried out by the party bodies and organizations was channelled firmly in the direction of uniting the efforts of all people to fulfill this year's plan and the 5-year plan and to implement the programs for the country's socioeconomic development.

The tremendous prestige the RCP enjoys throughout the nation is demonstrated by the fact that in 1986 123,284 working people became party members, of which 65.28 percent are workers, 15.15 percent are peasants, and 19.57 percent intellectuals.

On 31 December 1986 the party numbered 3,639,344 members and the proportion of Communists in the total adult population was 22.72 percent and 32.85 percent in the total working population. The proportion of women in the party has increased and this demonstrates the correctness of the party's policy of creating conditions so that women may participate actively in the country's sociopolitical activity on an equal footing. The plenum assessed that RCP is characterized by a positive social and national composition which reflects the general structure of our people and that, from the point of view of age, we have a young party, something that ensures force and prospects for further enhancing the party's role in leading all sectors of activity.

The plenum asked the party bodies and organizations to act with great responsibility to continue to perfect the style and methods of work; to develop democracy within the party, criticism, and self-criticism; to firmly apply the statute provisions regarding party activity, the holding of general meetings, and the periodical rotation of party cadres in various sectors; and to more vigorously mobilize the party aktiv to fulfill this year's plan and the overall 5-year plan.

All Communists and all party bodies and organizations must focus constantly on optimally fulfilling economic plans and the programs aimed at modernizing all sectors and developing science, education, and culture, so that we will attend the RCP National Conference — an event of major political importance in the life of our party, of our country, and all our people — with increasingly greater successes.

3. Examining and unanimously endorsing the report on the activity carried out by the party and state bodies and mass organizations in 1986 to implement the party's cadre policy, the plenum stressed the decisive and direct contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, to perfecting work in this particularly important field of party activity. Last year the activity of ensuring the necessary labor force for the development of the national economy, of selecting, training, an promoting cadres to leading positions in the party-state apparatus and bodies and in mass and civic organizations underwent a qualitative change in keeping with the targets put forward by the 13th RCP Congress.

The plenum assessed that very careful action has been taken to implement the principles and targets set forth by the party in this field, and an appropriate social composition of cadres was ensured by promoting the best workers, foremen, technicians, engineers, and economists to the party-state apparatus, to leadership positions of mass and civic organizations, and economic units. At the same time, there was obvious sustained concern with promoting a larger number of women to responsible positions, something which increased the proportion of women in the party apparatus and in the leadership of mass and civic organizations, and in various sectors of the national economy. Likewise, a large number of young people with a thorough political and professional training were promoted to leadership positions, and thus an appropriate proportion between the number of older and younger cadres was achieved.

The Central Committee plenum decided that, in implementing the cadres policy, action should be taken with great responsibility to organize the promotion of cadres with a thorough professional, technical, and scientific training, a great patriotic and revolutionary awareness, and a progressive concept about the world and life, cadres who will always be up to the trust bestowed on them and the tasks entrusted to them, and who will boldly promote what is new in all areas.

In this respect, the plenum stressed the need to ensure a proper reserve of cadres and constantly complete and enrich this reserve with competent people with a good professional and political training, and who have demonstrated and continue to demonstrate -- through their work and achievements -- that they are able to optimally meet the tasks and requirements of the party ensuring the proper organizational framework and management in all areas.

In the spirit of tasks and guidelines put forward by the party secretary general, the plenum decided that measures must be adopted to continuously perfect the activity of the political-ideological training of Communists, cadres, and all the party aktiv in the spirit of our socialist, revolutionary concept -- as an objective requirement for the proper progress of the activity in all areas.

4. The plenum examined and unanimously endorsed the report on the activity of resolving proposals, notifications, complaints, and applicatons by the working people in 1986. The Central Committee plenum assessed that, in the spirit of measures established by the 1-2 April 1986 RCP Central Committee plenum and the recommendations made by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the county, municipal, city, and communal party and state bodies, the leadership of ministries and of central and local mass and civic organizations have concerned themselves with the working people's letters to a greater extent and with dialogue with citizens during their calls -- an expression of our socialist democracy, of the party's trust, and of the link between the party and masses -- in order to eliminate certain shortcomings and to perfect socioeconomic activity.

The plenum assessed that in 1986 the letters and personal calls from working people ensured their important participation in establishing measures aimed at better organizing of the production process, reducing material and financial expenditures, increasing economic efficiency, developing the national wealth, ensuring observance of the country's laws, and promoting the norms of socialist ethics and equity in social relations.

On the basis of conclusions drawn from the discussions, the plenum requests that the party bodies and organizations and the leaderships of state institutions and mass and civic organizations act with great determination to eliminate failings, to further improve all activities, and to ensure that the proposals, notifications, and applications by the working people are solved in time and with maximum receptiveness and efficiency. [paragraph continues]

These should all be done in conformity wth the country's laws, to thus stimulate the masses' participation in the leadership of society and in developing workers revolutionary democracy in our country.

5. The plenum examined and unamimously endorsed the report on the party and state's international activity in 1986 and the main goals of the foreign policy in 1987, stressing that this activity has taken place fully in keeping with the 13th RCP Congress decisions and with the guidelines and recommendations made by the party secretary general and the president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Central Committee highly valued the actions, initiatives, and steps taken by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in the international arena, which earned broad appreciation and recognition in the world, thus stressing his decisive contribution to formulating and implementing our country's principled and dynamic foreign policy, to developing and diversifying our party's and state's international relations, and to increasing Socialist Romania's role in the world. It was stressed that a decisive role in promoting the party's and state's foreign policy was played by the numerous meetings and talks which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, had with chiefs of state and government, with party leaders, and with other figures of the political, economic, cultural-scientific activity abroad and by the documents and understandings of particular importance concluded on those occasions.

The plenum stressed that, under the complex and serious current international circumstances, our party and state promoted an active and constructive policy in 1986 in conformity with the principles of the socialist system and with the Romanian people's aspirations for freedom, independence, peace, and progress.

Proceeding from the truth that the basic problem of our time it the achievement of disarmament and the safeguarding of peace, Romania has taken sustained action to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, to proceed in solving the problems linked with reducing all types of weapons, troops, and military expenditures, and to stop nuclear testing and prevent the militarization of space.

Romania's proposals regarding the adoption and implementation of a comprehensive disarmament program aimed at a stage by stage elimination of all nuclear weapons and a substantial reduction of conventional weapons by the year 2000 were made within this framework. Our country's decisions to unilaterally cut weapons, troops, and military expenditures by 5 percent was an expression of the Romanian people's desire — expressed through a referendum — to do all they can to proceed to effective and tangible disarmament measures, and achieve a world of peace and understanding, without weapons and wars.

Stressing the main goals of Romania's foreign policy in 1987, the Central Committee plenum reaffirmed our party's and state's determination to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with the revolutionary, progressive, democratic, and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, and with all peoples in the struggle for disarmament and peace, to establish an atmosphere of security, understanding, and broad cooperation in the Balkans, Europe, and throughout the world to achieve the ideals of freedom, independence, and the progress of all nations.

The plenum expressed the great satisfaction and patriotic pride felt by the whole party and people in connection with the results of the official visits of friendship paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to various parts in the world, including the recent missions of peace, undestanding, and cooperation to Asian countries — which go down as events of historic importance in the multifaceted development of relations between Romania and all the other states in the world.

The plenum reaffirmed the complete adherence of Communists and of all the people to our party's and state's foreign policy, which is the highest expression of the Romanian people's desire for peace and cooperation.

The plenum expresses the firm conviction that our heroic workers class, the peasantry, intellecutals, and the whole nation will do all they can to implement the documents adopted to the letter, and to fulfill the plans and programs for our homeland's socioeconomic development.

In fully endorsing the mobilizing incentives of the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the plenum calls on party bodies and organizations, on the Communists, and on all those who produce our material goods and cultural assets to unflinchingly act with the highest communist responsibility and revolutionary exactingness to fulfill all plan indicators and provisions this year, and throughout the 5-year plan, and to implement the programs for modernizing and better organizing the production process, for increasing the technical and qualitative standard of productts, and for commendably carrying out spring agricultural operations.

Closely united around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicoale Ceausescu, let us not spare an effort and let us do all we can to come to the Party National Conference with fresh and increasingly greater successes, to resolutely implement the historic decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and the party program, and to constantly raise Romania to the heights of socialist and communist progress and civilization!

TAROM AIRLINES ADDS EXTRA SUMMER FLIGHTS

AU011459 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 011413 GMT 01 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 1/4/1987 -- The new schedule of the TAROM flights started on 29 March, when Romania inaugurated its summer time, and will go on until 24 October; it is considerably richer owing to extra flights along the routes Bucharest-Abu Dhabi-Singapore-Bangkok, Bucharest-Karachi-Beijing, the European flights to Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Istanbul, as well as to Tel Aviv and Bucharest-Vienna-New York. Depending on the distances, the aircraft employed can be Boeing 707, TU 154 and IL 62, while the European and Middle East routes fly TU 154, ROMBAC and BAC 1-11 aircraft.

Higher demand led to improved traffic along various routes, as well as to better service aboard. Greater attention is paid in the new schedule to transiting Romania to Asia, Europe, the Middle East and North America.

Noteworthy is the fact that the TAROM Airlines ensure optimal conditions for the passengers transiting Romania, organizing upon request small vacations, tours of the capital, visits to museums and other cultural places, short trips. The "Carpati" National Travel Office offers other services, too. For traffic to the main tourist centres in the country and to the littoral TAROM offers charter planes operating directly at the Constanta Airport, as well as links -- for external flights landing at the Bucharest Airport -- with Suceava, Caransebes, Timisoara, Baia Mare, as well as Tulcea for those willing to visit the Danube delta.

GOVERNMENT RAISES ENERGY PRICES BY 16.9 PERCENT

LD071139 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0939 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its session today presided over by Janez Zemljaric, the FEC considered a number of issues of applying common factors when setting prices in some sectors of the infrastructure and of implementing the policy designed to eliminate price disparities in those sectors. According to the Federal Secretariat for Information, as a result of the discussion, the FEC passed a decision raising the price of electricity and coal by 16.9 percent.

By passing the decision, the FEC has partly responded to the demand by the community of the Yugoslav electricity industry for a price increase. This is in line with the SFRY Assembly's resolution on the socioeconomic development policy in 1987, which envisages a partial removal of price disparities in the first 6 months of this year. Despite this increase, the price of electricity will nevertheless be lower than at present as the summer rate of charging for electricity has already come into force.

The FEC also agreed to adopt positions about the proposed common factors of price setting in the sectors of infrastructure at one of its future sessions. The new electricity and coal prices come into force tomorrow.

FEDERAL CHAMBER COMMITTEES REVIEW STRIKES

AU071601 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Changes in the Law on Associated Labor and the state of public peace and order were the topics of two Federal Chamber committees, the Internal Policy Committee and the Socioeconomic Relations Committee. Djordje Vlajic reports:

[Begin Vlajic recording] The delegates of the Socioeconomic Relations Committee have completed the main discussion on draft amendments to the Law on Associated Labor. One of the conclusions was that the decision to reduce excessive normativism and to enhance the role of the workers class in regulating relations in associated labor through amendments was not fully respected. On the contrary, the amendments increase the number of the law's articles by more than 100. [passage omitted]

The delegates of the Internal Policy Committee discussed the state of public peace and order. They were informed that the situation in this sphere is relatively favorable, despite the fact that there are new forms of disturbing public peace and order. The situation in Kosovo is still complex. There is still a feeling of insecurity among Serbs and Montenegrins due to the hostile activity of Albanian nationalists. The personal security of the Albanian population is also endangered, but mainly due to the still existing blood feud, because of which about 9,000 Albanians fear for their lives every day. An interest in possessing arms is also on the increase in Kosovo and, to a lesser extent, this is also characteristic of other parts of the country.

The delegates of the Internal Policy Committee were also informed that in the first 3 months this year there were 214 work stoppages and that only a negligible number of strikes went beyond associated labor organizations. The most common reasons for work stoppages were the difficult material position of the workers and of their work organizations, and the organizations' failure to pay out -- or long delays in paying out -- personal incomes. The Intervention Law on personal incomes was the direct cause of about 30 work stoppages. The common characteristic of all work stoppages was that they retained a social note. The Secretariat for Internal Affairs did not have information on any strikes being organized on hostile grounds. [end recording]

THEATER STAFF DECIDES ON 'WORK STOPPAGE'

LD071502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- At a meeting today the staff of the Dusko Radovic theater in Belgrade unanimously decided to stop work for an indefinite period. At the same meeting a committee was elected to organize and direct the work stoppage. Only the committee is authorized to make statements about the causes behind the work stoppage. After its session today, the committee issued a statement quoting as the sole reason for the work stoppage the staff's demand to be given equal treatment to the staff in other Belgrade theaters with regard to personal incomes in March.

CROAT EXECUTIVE COUNCIL NOTES WORK STOPPAGES

LD071810 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1606 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Summary] Zagreb, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Croat Executive Council has held a session to discuss funds for underdeveloped parts of Croatia and the federation, housing and road maintenance in the republic.

At the end of the session the Executive Council was informed that 130 work stoppages has been recorded in 99 Croat organizations in the first 3 months, involving 17,900 workers. Throughout 1985 there were 134 stoppages, while last year the number was 190.

Personal incomes are normally the cause of the stoppages, hence the majority of them happened after the application of intervention laws.

SMOLE 'OFFENDED' AT FAILURE TO CARRY INTERVIEW

AU041610 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 13 March on page 9 carries a 1,900-word report by Dusa Damjanovic on the session of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference Presidium, including a statement Slovene SAWP President Joze Smole made at the session on his interview to Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE. Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 18 March on page 13 carries an unattributed 200-word report on Smole's statement at the session followed by a 450-word editorial note signed by the Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE Editorial Board.

In her report in POLITIKA, Dusa Damjanovic quotes Smole as having said the following:

"The Youth Day poster is a provocation, and I do not accept any explanation on what retrogradism in art is. According to those explanations, our society is being marked as totalitarian. One should not let them play tricks on us in the name of art, but should also oppose those people who take advantage of this to see a part of Slovene youth as flirting with neo-Nazism. In any case, one should stop talking about that poster. I feel offended personally, too, because Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE did not publish my interview after the poster appeared."

BORBA carries the following report on Smole's statement:

"You should not misunderstand me, I am only giving an example of how events here are reflected in other parts of the country, Joze Smole said, among other things, at the latest session of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference Presidium. The OSLOBODJENJE correspondent asked me for an interview. I think that he did a very good job and I did not have any remarks. The OSLOBODJENJE Editorial Board did not publish that interview. I must say that I am very offended by this. I am telling you this because I think that such reactions from other parts of Yugoslavia are inadmissible.

"We have to oppose this whole practice of making signals. What happened here is not unique, it happened in all parts of Yugoslavia, starting from the 'Memorandum' to the Sarajevo birthday party. Does this mean that we must not publish interviews with people from those parts of the country?" Smole asked.

At the beginning of its editorial note, the OSLOBODJENJE Editoral Board explains that the interview was given in the first half of February, but then "the well-known events pertaining to the NOVA REVIJA writing took place and in our assessment the interview would have been extremely outdated in the light of the events about which all of the Yugoslav press was writing at the time." Since the Yugoslav press carried several interviews with Smole about the events, they say further on, they proposed to Smole that he receive the OSLOBODJENJE chief editor "in order to update the interview with the inevitable new questions.

"We believed," the editorial board continues, "that Comrade Smole, being a journalist himself, will understand our desire to present current news to readers. We would like to remain at this conviction, being of the opinion that the fact that Comrade Smole feels offended by the results of a misunderstanding, and not in the least from our intention to disdain him. We are therefore even more surprised that Comrade Smole puts us among such people who are giving some kinds of signals' about current events in the SR of Slovenia. Our only wish was to keep abreast of current topics about which we report. It is with this motive that we will gladly update and, of course, publish the interview with Comrade Joze Smole," the OSLOBODJENJE Editorial Board concludes its editorial note.

MONTENEGRO LC VIEWS PARTY ORGANIZATIONS WORK

LD022257 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1341 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Titograd, 2 Apr (TANJUG) — Analyzing the method of work and activity of basic LC organizations in the republic, the Montenegrin LC Central Committee today noted that a number of them are still under the strong influence of managing and other leading structures, acting predominantly in the way it suits these structures and thus not being able to engage the membership in actions of broad social interest.

Other weaknesses have also been noticeable in the method of activity of the basic LC organizations, Dr Risto Kilibarda, [member of the Montenegro LCY Central Committee and president of the Montenegro LCY Central Committee Cadre Policy Commission] stressed in his introductory report.

For instance, these organizations frequently adopt their working plans independently from the specific conditions in which they are work, or they deal almost entirely with "studying" the material they get from "above." Hence their meetings resemble school lectures, and usually end up without an exchange of views on the issues which need to be discussed. [passage omitted]

It is of vital importance for the prestige that a work organization should have in its environment, as raised at the discussion, that communists show full personal initiative when resolving the problems that have arisen, nurture and encourage self-criticism, contest ideas, and take responsibility for their actions.

Many, however, avoid even the basic duty and fail to attend meetings of their organizations, most likely because they are persuaded that the situation and relations in their environment are changing slowly and that communists whose work is poor are usually better off than true party activists. [passage omitted]

The Montenegrin LC Central Committee today also analyzed the results of the recently completed electoral activity in municipal party organizations.

The activity was stressed to have been marked by searching for the causes of numerous shortcomings in our society, ruthless attacks on social property, speculation, various forms of protectionism, and avoiding laws, especially in the sphere of employment.

The elections themselves considerably contributed to the further democratization of cadre policy in the LC. The candidature procedure developed in the atmosphere of public and objective apraisal of work, abilities, and the ideopolitical and moral profile of candidates. In 19 out of 20 municipal party organizations of this republic a greater number of candidates than needed were proposed for leading bodies, which also illustrated the obvious success of the past electoral activity.

The only serious objection is a failure to respect a demand for establishing a suitable social class structure of new party leaderships in Montenegrin cities. [passage omitted]

SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES STRIKES, RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

AU071739 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Apr p 1

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- The press in some West European countries has recently carried reports which, among other things, contain statements like the following: "Chaos in Yugoslavia," "Yugoslavia is threatened by a social explosion," "Belgrade government threatens the strikers with the use of the Army."

In this connection, Aleksander Stanic, official press spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, made the following statement at his regular press conference today:

"I think that you, like all people who follow the development and the situation in Yugoslavia with good intentions, can constantly see that such dramatic and alarming assertions are without foundation.

"Journalists have the right, no doubt, to present their views in addition to the facts. However, I hope that you will agree with me that comment and interpretations to which every journalist is entitled should not run counter to the truth.

"Nobody in Yugoslavia hides the fact that there have been, there are, and there may be work stoppages, for we are a democratic society.

"These are occurrences that accompany our efforts to master economic difficulties, and in all such cases solutions are sought and as a rule are found together with the workers who stop work. It seems, however, that it suits some people to use the work stoppages for a dramatic presentation of the situation in the country and for creating the impression that the crisis is deteriorating.

"I draw your attention to what extent this contrasts with the interpretation of similar or much more serious situations connected with strikes in other countries when clashes occur between the organs of authority and the strikers, which is not the case in our country. "I say this, convinced that you will understand this not as a censure but as a dialogue we are conducting here in the interest of objectively informing international public about what is happening in Yugoslavia." [passage omitted]

The correspondent of the Kuwaiti news agency, KUNA, asked about reports in the foreign press on the possibility of diplomatic relations being established between Yugoslavia and Israel. "I can tell you that there are no new movements in this field," the spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs replied.

SECURITY OF FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSITS REITERATED

LD031832 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1707 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, April 3 (TANJUG) -- For the second time in two days, Yugoslav officials today categorically denied rumours of a threat to the security and secrecy of foreign currency deposits in banks.

"The conversion of foreign currency savings into dinars or limitation of depositors' rights to dispose freely with their funds is out of the question," said Yugoslav National Bank Governor Dusan Vlatkovic at a press conference here today.

"On the contrary," he stressed, "A decision has been taken to introduce more incentives for foreign currency deposits." Interest will be at least two percent higher than in the country from where the foreign currency originates, he specified. He added that they must be at least two percent, higher than those given by banks in the country of origin of a particular currency.

Vlatkovic said that foreign currency savings deposits in Yugoslav banks totalled ten billion dollars on December 31 last year.

MIKULIC, CSSR ENVOY DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD072226 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, received in Belgrade today Jan Husak, Czechoslovak ambassador to Yugoslavia. In a friendly conversation, they discussed the results of cooperation between the two countries, above all in the economic sphere, while stressing the need for better utilization of production cooperation and specialization, as well as joint participation of the two countries on the third markets.

ZEMLJARIC RECEIVES USSR AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL

AU051729 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC, received today A.P. Japchenko [name as published], deputy chairman for the agricultural complex of the USSR. They discussed several matters concerning bilateral relations and possibilities for their further successful advancement.

VISITING RSFSR FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH JEFTIC

AU051812 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG) — Dr Desimir Jeftic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, received yesterday Vladimir Vinogradov, RSFSR minister of foreign affairs, who is currently visiting the SR of Serbia.

V.M. Vinogradov conveyed to Desimir Jeftic a message sent by Vladimir [name as published] Vorotnikov, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and then informed Desimir Jeftic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, in more detail about changes in the Soviet economy and society after the January plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Desimir Jeftic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, informed Vinogradov about the socioeconomic situation in Yugoslavia and Serbia and expressed Serbia's interest for the improvement of cooperation with the Russian Federation as part of the total relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia.

Sees Ckrebic

LD040832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1757 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Apr (TANJUG) — Dusan Ckrebic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Vladimir Vinogradov, minister of foreign affairs of the RSFSR, who is visiting our country within the framework of cooperation between the SR of Serbia and the SR of Montenegro and the RSFSR.

During a cordial meeting held on this occasion the two sides talked about the further promotion of comprehensive Yugoslav-Soviet relations, as well as the topical issues regarding the internal development of the two countries.

The meeting was attended by Bozo Jovanvic, chairman of the Republican Committee for Relations With Foreign Countries, and Viktor Maltsev, USSR ambassador to the SFRY.

DIZDAREVIC, OMANI MINISTER HOLD MEANINGFUL TALKS

LD071405 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1248 GMT 07 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and the Omani Minister for Foreign Affairs, Yusuf ibn al-Alawi 'Abdallah, who is on an official visit in Yugoslavia, today resumed their exchange of views about international issues. In the course of very meaningful, friendly, and open talks most attention was focused on the world troublespots and the activity of nonaligned countries.

In reference to the activity of the nonaligned countries, the two ministers demonstrated both an identity and similarity of views and pointed to the need for an even more vigorous activity in resolving the existing political and economic problems. They assessed positively the nonaligned countries' activity after the summit meeting in Harare emphasizing that the resolutions adopted after the meeting were being implemented successfully -- the fact reiterated by the meetings in Delhi and Georgetown and the successful preparations for future meetings.

The interlocutors devoted considerable attention to the Iraq-Iran war. The sides expressed great concern over this conflict which threatens to spread over a wider region, which, it was agreed, would increase the danger of involvement by foreign factors. The two sides briefed each other on their respective efforts to bring an end to the conflict. It was said that the nonaligned countries' role in this was of particular importance.

The Near East situation also attracted the two ministers' attention. The host and his guest stressed the importance of an international conference under UN auspices in which all the interested parties would take part. An optimistic view was expressed about the outcome of such a meeting to which the nonaligned countries would make their adequate contribution.

The hosts informed the guests from Oman about Yugoslavia's activities on the international scene and future activities within the Nonaligned Movement in which Yugoslavia is directly involved. In this context reference was made to a meeting of the committee for Near East and the Palestine of Nine Countries to be held in Harare next week. Raif Dizdarevic informed his guest about the successful preparations for a ministerial conference of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries.

BRIEFS

MACHINE TOOLS FOR USSR -- Belgrade, April 2 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav machine building industry Ivo Lola Ribar of Belgrade will deliver the first two numerical-controlled processing centres to the Soviet Union this year. The centres are new machine tools with an automated change of tool and work pieces used for processing prismatic objects in the metal processing industry. Lola Ribar will export 30 processing centres worth 15 million dollars to the Soviet Union next year. The Belgrade enterprise has concluded a contract with Soviet firms worth 120 million dollars, which it will conclude by 1990. Well-known on the domestic and foreign marekts, Ivo Lola Ribar produces machine tools, machinery for the electric-power, metal and construction industries etc. Machinery and equipment exported to the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Greece, Indonesia, Iraq and other countries last year generated an income of 124 million dollars. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0855 GMT 2 Apr 87 LD]

VII.	WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
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